

TEMPERATURE - PARIS: Thursday, cloudy  
Temp. 25 (53-61). Friday, variable  
4-27. LONDON: Thursday, cloudy,  
overcast and drizzle. Temp. 53 (32-57).  
FRIDAY: Moderate becoming  
breezy. Temp. 51 (32-57).  
NEW YORK: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 6-12  
FRIDAY: Sunny. Temp. 6-12

WALL STREET - COMICS PAGE

548

## Somalian Forces Commit Pullback, Avert Big Attack

**treacherous Called  
Innocent, Tactical**

**Diplomats Told  
Of Foes' Push**

By Michael I. Kaufman

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Somali officials today said that an Ethiopian offensive had forced them to "tactical" withdrawals in the embattled Ogaden region.

A statement issued by the Somali Liberation Front said that the pullbacks were "not tactical" but "strategic" and "had not weakened our position at all."

While not specifying the overall nature of the withdrawal, the statement suggested that the insurgents have fallen back about 25 miles since last Friday, when the Ethiopian drive began from the northern Ogaden cities of Harar and Dire Dawa.

Diplomatic analysts here viewed the statement as a tactical move to gain time for the fighting in the west.

The insurgent communiqué said of destroying 43 Soviet-made T-55 and T-62 tanks at towns that lie on the rail line running from Dire Dawa to the republic of Djibouti on the coast.

Despite the statement's rhetoric, diplomats said the Ethiopian drive to the Ogaden began last week.

The statement, the insurgents made scarce mention of the forces, in accordance with Somali position that the fighting on the Ogaden is being conducted by the "people's army" and other local forces.

Said tank crews consisted of Soviet soldiers and one Ethiopian soldier, the statement said. Russian helicopters reported hovering over the fields, plucking stranded men from damaged tanks.

According to the diplomats, the Ethiopian drive from the Harar and Dire Dawa, where tanks and foot soldiers operate in relative safety, is a tactical move.

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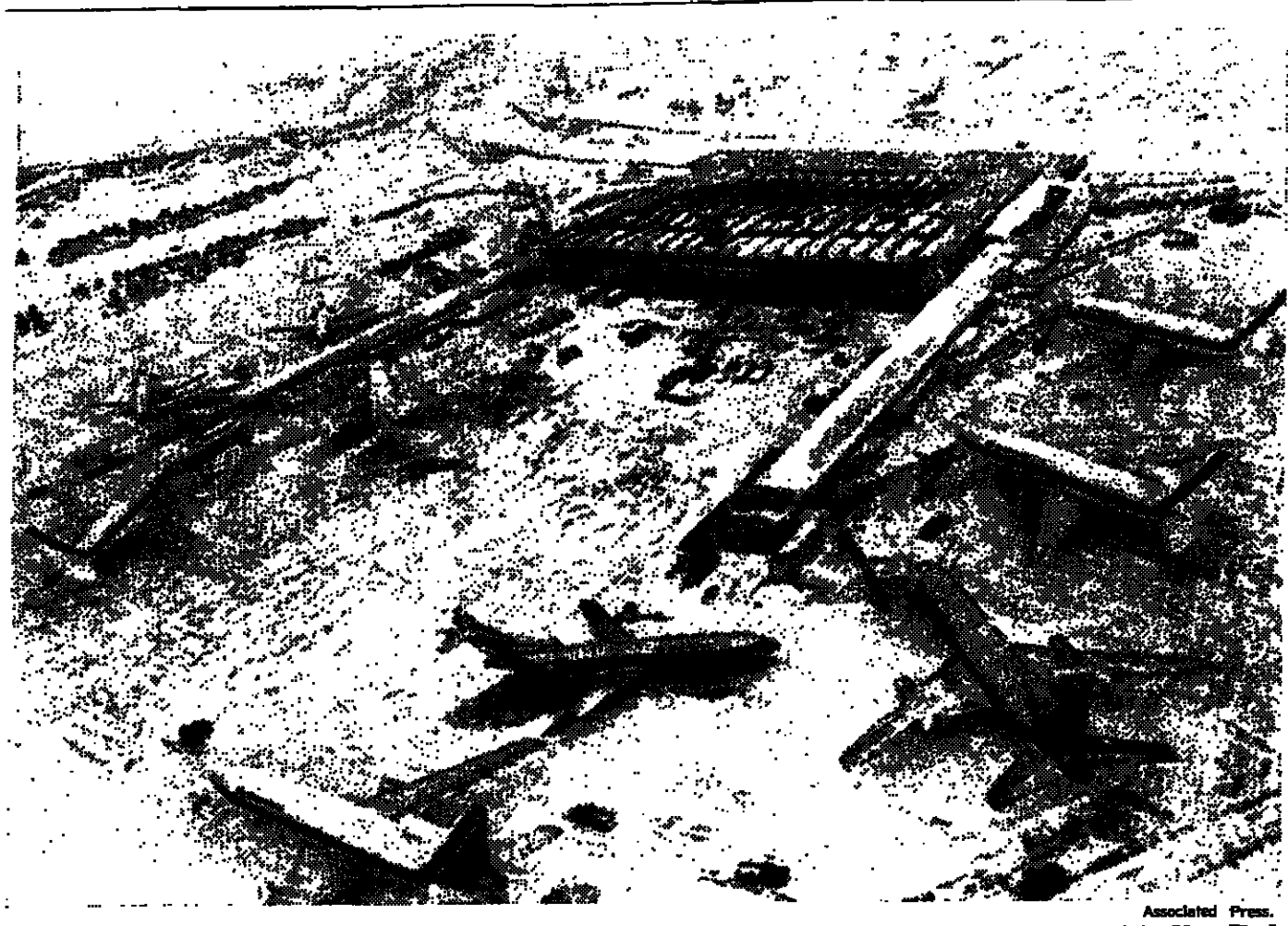
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GROUNDING—Planes at a terminal at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York grounded by blizzard in New York.

## U.S. Storms a Costly Headache for Airlines

By Linda Grant

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—For two days now, passengers have been waiting in vain for their American Airlines jumbo jet, with stewardesses bringing them martinis, steak, chicken and crepes and showing them a movie from time to time.

But the plane has not gone anywhere. It has been sitting on the ground at Kennedy Air-

port here, prevented from taking off by winds and drifting snow. To provide shelter for its stranded passengers, American has

turned its aircraft into a hotel—at a cost to the airline of \$3,000 a day.

Besides the inconveniences for passengers, this winter's storms

have hurt many of the nation's airlines just as they were getting back on their feet after years of desultory earnings or, in some cases, huge losses.

Storms have forced airports in the East to close several times. Flights have been canceled or diverted.

Weather-related costs last month, the worst month on record for carriers such as United, American and Trans

World, were just being added up when this week's storm shut operations again in New York, Washington, Boston, Hartford, Syracuse, Rochester and Philadelphia.

Although a total figure is not available, industry officials estimate that the storms have cost the major airlines tens of millions of dollars.

The full impact may never be known.

## Senate Votes A-Sales Controls

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Senate yesterday passed a House-enacted bill to place stricter controls on nuclear exports to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. The vote was 88 to 3.

Three days of debate on the bill's proliferation measure ended without a serious challenge from Sen. James McClellan, R-N.J., on behalf of the nuclear power industry.

The House passed a similar bill 411 to 6 in September.

White House press secretary Jody Powell today termed the Senate vote "a major step forward" and promised that President Carter would sign the measure promptly, once differences between Senate and House versions are ironed out.

The legislation would strengthen existing measures to prevent foreign governments or terrorists from diverting peaceful nuclear materials to fabricate weapons. It would use a combination of incentives and sanctions.

Mr. Carter launched a major domestic and international effort in March of last year to

limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons and has supported the legislation in Congress.

Congressional interest in enacting tighter limits and controls on nuclear exports increased when in 1974 India exploded a bomb that was developed by the use of a Canadian-supplied reactor.

The bill's co-sponsors, Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, and Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., guided the bill through the often tedious floor debate and last-minute ef-

forts by Sen. McClellan and Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., to water it down. The two senators are strong supporters of the nuclear power industry and opposed Mr. Carter's efforts to end the Clinch River breeder reactor program.

Sen. Percy said that the bill would at least give priority to nuclear nonproliferation considerations over purely commercial concerns in the nuclear export market, which amounts to more than \$1 billion in sales a year.

## Franc Gains, Pound Rallies

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The French franc continued to recover for the second consecutive day today following four days of sharp declines. It rose 3 centimes against the dollar.

The pound came under attack but rallied in late-day trading. Story Page 7.

## Truce Halts Beirut Fighting

BEIRUT, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The fiercest fighting since the end of the civil war 15 months ago rocked Beirut today as Syrian troops of the Arab peacekeeping force battled both Lebanese Army regulars and rightist militiamen.

The fighting was interrupted tonight by a truce.

Exact casualty figures were unavailable for the daylong clashes. But Western diplomatic sources believed that the toll was well above the casualty count in fighting yesterday between the Sy-

rian and Lebanese Army troops, the first such clash since the civil war. The toll yesterday was estimated at 18 dead and about 30 wounded, mostly Syrians.

At least three unnamed bystanders were wounded today in addition to casualties among the combatants, hospital sources said.

Top Syrian military officers and Lebanese government representatives late today agreed on a tentative cease-fire in lengthy talks at the Defense Ministry, Lebanese government sources said.

With sporadic firing heard in a few parts of predominantly rightist East Beirut, however, contacts were continuing in a bid to consolidate the cease-fire.

Most firing appeared to have died down after 7 p.m.

The rightist Phalangist radio quoted a military report as saying that four Lebanese Army men, including an officer, were killed in clashes with Syrian troops near the Fayyadya army barracks, two miles east of Beirut on the road to Damascus.

In the predominantly Christian Ashrafieh section of East Beirut, a spokesman for the rightist National Liberal party said that

National Liberal militiamen had killed five Syrians while two militiamen were wounded in fighting around the party headquarters.

The Iraqi news agency reported from Beirut that 40 Syrian soldiers had been killed and two tanks, four armored personnel carriers and a half-track were destroyed.

The normally congested streets of the city center were free of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

The White House and State Department contend that President Carter had told Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that the Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Golan Heights were illegal and an obstacle to peace. The White House said publication of the chronology was to correct a report yesterday that Israel had "received no great" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Carter Reported Likely to Back Jet Sale to Egypt

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had a pre-departure final conference with President Carter today and was expected to be told that Mr. Carter leaned toward a commitment to sell Egypt about 60 F-15 jet fighters.

But a source reportedly said that it would "be a little bit longer" before Mr. Carter's decision would be announced.

The Egyptian President said, after a meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, that the United States would become more closely involved in the drive for a peace arrangement between Israel and Egypt.

"The United States is not an observer or a go-between or a mediator," he said. "The role of the United States now is complete partnership."

Mr. Sadat, in addition to his urgent effort to get the United States to sell Egypt sophisticated weapons, has tried to win U.S. backing for his peace efforts. But his drive for new weapons has been unrelenting.

However, the Associated Press quoted a key U.S. official as saying that the arms request "under review and until the President has made up his mind there will be no announcement."

Mr. Sadat has linked his desire for potent U.S. arms to his fear of Soviet penetration in Africa and its threat to Egypt.

Mr. Sadat reportedly told Congressmen yesterday that he wanted more sophisticated planes than the "tenth-rate" F-16s, a lightweight fighter, but it is believed that the Carter administration is unwilling to propose selling Egypt the more potent F-15s and F-16s. It is questionable, moreover, whether Congress would approve sales to Egypt of these planes, which Israel also is seeking.

Even President Carter's expected recommendation to sell Egypt the F-15s is likely to worry some legislators who support Israel's request for the same planes. Mr. Sadat pledged to his Capitol Hill meetings yesterday that he would not use the U.S. weapons against Israel. Mr. Sadat stressed that the Soviet Union has cut off arms to his country and urged the Americans not to withhold its weapons, too.

However, sending Egypt fighter planes would breach the previous U.S. practice of selling it only "nonlethal" military equipment, and would probably upset Israeli leaders. Mr. Sadat, during his six-day visit here, has blamed Israel for holding up progress in the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations.

The White House, meanwhile, denied today that its release yesterday of a chronology of U.S.-Israel exchanges on the controversial settlements in the West Bank and Sinai had any connection with Mr. Sadat's presence. Israeli diplomats said the timing—while Mr. Sadat was sharply criticizing Israel here for establishing the settlements—was unfortunate.

The White House and State Department contend that President Carter had told Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that the Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Golan Heights were illegal and an obstacle to peace. The White House said publication of the chronology was to correct a report yesterday that Israel had "received no great" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Begin Partner Assails Settlements Policy

JERUSALEM, Feb. 8 (AP)—Israeli settlers prepared today to move into a new site in the occupied West Bank, and at the same time the government's dovish wing asserted that the newest West Bank settlements were endangering U.S.-Israel relations.

Despite U.S. objections that the settlements damage peace prospects, mobile homes were being moved into Tel Aviv, about 10 miles east of Israel's 1967 border. A spokesman for the group said that no date had been fixed for moving in settlers, but that the government had promised it would be soon.

In parliament, a member of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition partner, the Democratic Movement for Change, forced the house to criticize obliquely Mr. Begin's handling of nationalist settlers at Shiloah, southeast of Tel Aviv.

Shmuel Toledano said that Mr. Begin had caved in under nationalist pressure and had allowed the settlement to go up in Shiloah, "contradictory to Israel's political needs," a reference to U.S. criticism of the Shiloah situation.

Excavated by Danish Rightist members of the coalition hooted Mr. Toledano, saying that his DMG party had no right to be in the coalition if it opposed settlements.

But the DMG managed to force the government to move Mr. Toledano's motion to committee rather than risk a coalition breakup. This in turn prompted hard-

## Tax Act Cost to Americans Abroad \$318 Million

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Foreign income provisions of 1976 Tax Reform Act would cost Americans living abroad \$318 million in additional income taxes, new Treasury estimates show.

However, according to a Treasury report issued late yesterday, a proposal sponsored by Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., adopted last week by the Finance Committee, would slash the figure to \$203 million, nearly 60 per cent of this going to taxpayers in the states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

A tax reform provisionally applied to income earned in 1976 but was postponed by Congress to take effect in 1977. A further postponement applying to income earned in 1977 and probably in 1978 is expected to be passed by houses well before June 15, the date for 1977 income returns.

Last year the House overwhelmingly approved a one-year extension on Friday the Senate Finance Committee voted a two-year extension coupled with a cost-of-living adjustment, which, in effect, would completely wipe out tax provisions.

## Treasury Report Estimates Effect

The Ribicoff proposals, which would replace the current income exclusion with special deductions for housing, education and the cost of living, would apply to income earned in 1979 and thereafter.

The Treasury based its 78-page report, titled "Taxation of Americans Working Overseas," on tax returns data for 1976, which it adjusted for 1977 by figuring in factors for inflation and changes in the tax laws. However, the income figures cited did not include imputed allowances furnished by an employer for housing, education and home leave. These allowances must now be included as part of income under Tax Court rulings in 1978.

150,000 Returns  
According to the Treasury figures, there will be approximately 150,000 returns filed by U.S. citizens abroad under Section 911 (Foreign Source Income) in 1977.

These taxpayers, the Treasury reported, tend to have substantially higher income—even without special allowances being added—in than domestic taxpayers. According to Treasury figures, 47 per cent of U.S. taxpayers abroad have incomes over \$20,000, compared with 14 per cent of domestic taxpayers.

taxpayers. In addition, 10 per cent had incomes in excess of \$50,000, compared with 1 per cent of taxpayers living in the United States. Nearly half of the taxpayers abroad with incomes over \$50,000 live in Europe, the Treasury said.

Of the 150,000 tax returns, about 31 per cent were from Western Europe, 14 per cent from Canada, 12 per cent each from Latin America and Asia (excluding Japan), 10 per cent from OPEC nations, Non-OPEC Middle East and African nations accounted for about 8 per cent each, Australia and Japan had 4 per cent each and the remaining 5 per cent were from other nations.

The Treasury reported that the U.S. tax liability for Americans abroad before the 1976 Tax Reform Act was about \$185 million. This was increased to about \$250 million by 1976 Tax Court decisions involving the "grossing up" of allowances.

The reform act more than doubled this liability to about \$500 million and, of this increase, taxpayers in OPEC nations, although only 10 per cent of all taxpayers filing under Section 911, would bear over 20 per cent.

The Treasury said that the cost to the U.S. Treasury in revenue

or "tax expenditure" of the Section-911 provisions was about \$498 million under the pre-1976 law, \$244 million under the Ribicoff proposal and \$180 million under the Tax Reform Act, compared with zero loss if there were no special provisions for Americans abroad.

These figures were much larger than previously estimated, it added.

The report provided a variety of tables comparing the pre-1976 law, the Tax Reform Act and the Ribicoff proposals for various geographical areas and income levels. It emphasized that while its estimates of income, revenue loss and credits for foreign income taxes were not 100 per cent accurate, this did not nullify their usefulness.

On foreign tax credits, the report found the "relatively low foreign tax burdens of Americans working abroad striking," adding that, "with the exception of Canada (where the foreign tax liability offsets about 80 per cent of the U.S. tax before credits) foreign taxes paid were typically about half the U.S. tax on foreign earned income." The Treasury theorized that "special nonstatutory arrangements" or less vigilance on the part of foreign governments in collecting income taxes might be part of the explanation.

## Leaders of U.K. Coal Miners Accept 10% Pay-Rise Ceiling

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—The British government today won the crucial support of coal miners' leaders for its tough policy on wages.

Union negotiators representing 250,000 miners agreed to drop demands for 90-per-cent wage increases and instead limit rises to a maximum of 10 per cent.

The news—coming after official statements that inflation was falling faster than expected—pushed up the pound by about half a cent on exchange markets here. But Britons were cautioned not to get too euphoric about the economy's improvement.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey warned members of the ruling Labor party that they should not expect a "giveaway" election budget.

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## TV Tower Bombed In Northern Spain

MADRID, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Bombers attacked a telecommunications tower in northern Spain yesterday in a second attempt in a day to silence television broadcasts in the north of the country.

The explosion shook the tower but did not topple it and no one was hurt. Civil Guards defended several other towers at the site. The Basque separatist organization ETA Monday night claimed responsibility for the destruction of a relay station. That raid blacked out television screens in most of northern Spain.



## News Analysis

## Carter Aides Are Impressed By Sadat's Quiet Diplomacy

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt may have gained a world reputation for his highly publicized media diplomacy, but he seems to be making the most headway this week with the quiet diplomacy in his private court of President Carter and influential members of Congress.

If the first outward signs are any indication, it appears that during the long weekend at Camp David, Mr. Sadat may have been more persuasive with Mr. Carter than vice versa.

Any promises that may have been made are still private, but administration policymakers do not keep it secret that Mr. Sadat has strengthened their sympathy for his predicament and reinforced their inclination to believe that Israel's leaders face the toughest decisions in the weeks ahead. "We are convinced he's not posturing," said a presidential aide. "He's dead serious."

If the administration thought it was going to persuade Mr. Sadat to temper his rhetoric or to shift his negotiating positions, his tough restatement of the Egyptian stance at the National Press Club Monday and his personal criticisms of Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel must have dimmed those hopes.

Indeed, he seems to have hardened his stance on the Palestinian issue, presumably a negotiating tactic.

For his part, Mr. Sadat could take comfort yesterday in witnessing Washington engage in yet another outburst of the running argument with Tel Aviv over what promises were made by the Israelis on new settlements in the occupied West Bank and the Sinai peninsula.

The White House insistence that President Carter quickly protest Israel's plans to set up

four more settlements has served to emphasize that on this critical point of controversy, the administration is closer to President Sadat than to the Israelis.

Even the agreement at Camp David to pursue U.S. shuttle diplomacy in order to develop principles for peace negotiations could work in Mr. Sadat's favor. He has accepted Mr. Carter's formula that the Palestinians "should be enabled to participate in the determination of their future," but Israel resists that formulation.

Washington has been exposed to a different Mr. Sadat from the buoyant, gambling leader who undertook what he himself now grandly calls his "mission impossible" to Jerusalem. He is more subdued, open in expressing his frustration and disappointment, even to the point of dropping hints that he might resign if the entire peace initiative ultimately collapses.

Relaxing on a settee in Blair House Monday night, he pictured himself as a peacemaker. Gulliver prepared to take giant strides toward a settlement but frustrated and tied down by the myriad legalistic dilatory arguments of the Israelis.

Publicly, he may have some what overplayed his hand. For, as he himself conceded in his Press Club speech, he has risked alienating Americans who are culturally more attuned to the patient give-and-take of protracted negotiations than to his own diplomacy of sudden settlements.

Characteristically, he made his point with a 70 per cent psychological and only 30 per cent substantive. Given that belief as well as Mr. Sadat's penchant for personal diplomacy and symbolic gestures, his comments on personal frictions with Mr. Begin may pose as serious an obstacle to progress as any differences on issues of substance.

Whereas the two men appeared to hit it off well in Jerusalem in November, Mr. Sadat now speaks of having lost "the common ground" between them. He contends that he is the aggrieved party. Mr. Begin "damaged the spirit" of his peace initiative by misrepresenting his statements about Israeli airfields and the future positions of Egyptian troops on the Sinai peninsula.

However, he has been very careful to solidify his personal relationship with Mr. Carter, partly by avoiding any direct call for presidential pressure on the Israelis. "The President" has been very helpful and understanding," Mr. Sadat deftly told the Press Club. "He is a man of wisdom and courage. I enjoy dealing with him."

The report said that Euro-missile also sells Syria the air defense system called Roland.

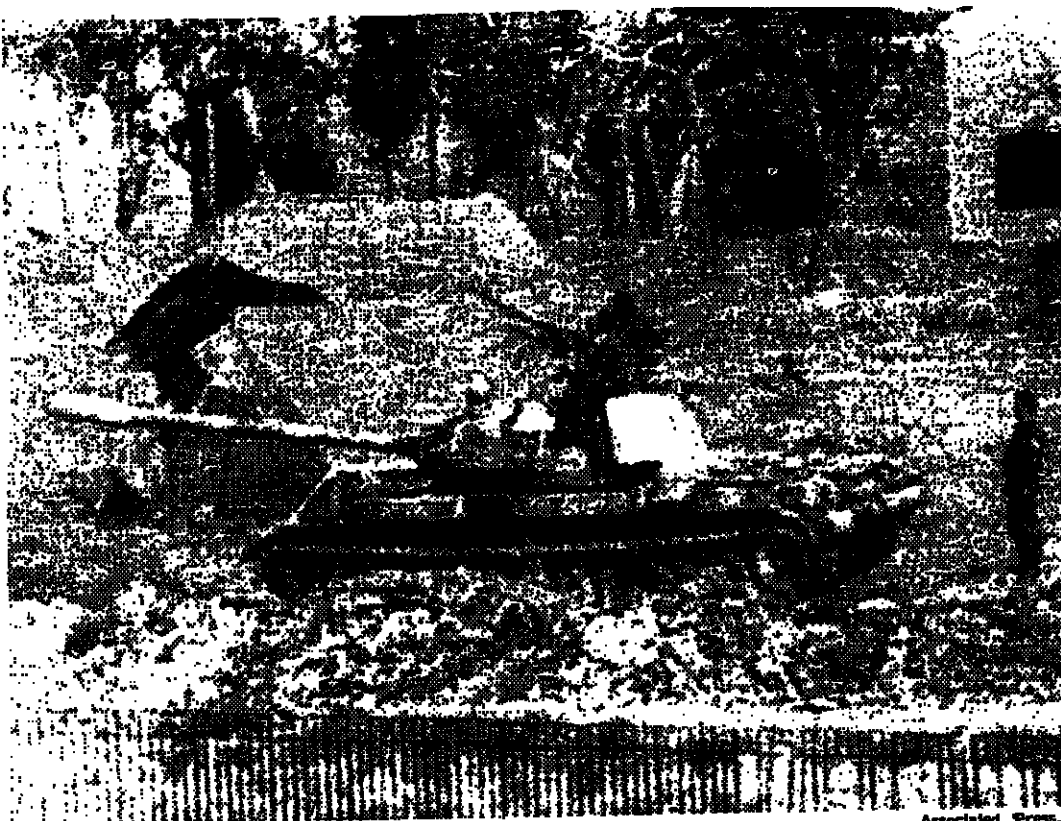
A government spokesman here said that West German companies, then in the arms supplies did not violate Bonn's principle of not shipping arms to areas of tension. "This is a sovereign decision of the French government. These are French arms," he said.

Kuwait Premier Named KUWAIT, Feb. 8 (AP).—The new Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, nominated Crown Prince Sheikh Saad al-Ahmed al-Sabah as the new Premier today and asked him to form a cabinet.

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A Syrian tank of the Arab peacekeeping force aims its guns at the Lebanese Army barracks at Fayyidiya near Beirut yesterday in the second day of fighting in Lebanon.

## Renewed Beirut Fighting Halted by Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

Traffic. Shops closed early in Beirut and housewives made a run on bakeries and foodstores to stock up on essentials.

By contrast, however, the airport continued to function normally and planes came in low over West Beirut before landing on the runways south of the capital.

There was no official explanation for the cause of the fighting. However, yesterday's clashes were said to have stemmed from a dispute between Lebanese Army regulars at the Fayyidiya barracks and Syrian soldiers at a

checkpoint in front of the Lebanese installation. A stray shell fired in heavy exchanges between the Syrians and Lebanese regulars at Fayyidiya today hit the Lebanese presidential palace in the suburb of Baabda, witnesses said. No injuries were reported in the explosion.

Throwing Everything A Western diplomatic source said that the Syrians were "throwing a little of everything they had" at the Fayyidiya barracks. According to a spokesman for the peacekeeping force, made

up mostly of Syrian troops, the shelling of the Lebanese Army installation caused "extensive damage."

Intensive contacts were conducted between Lebanese and Syrian officials in an effort to contain the fighting, which flared at about 10:15 a.m. and continued sporadically for the rest of the day.

The Phalangist radio said that a Syrian military delegation arrived at Baabda palace from Damascus. President Elias Sarkis and Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad were working on arranging the cease-fire to defuse the crisis.

Britain Shrinks Pound's Size to Save Pennies LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP).—A new and smaller £1 bill went into circulation in Britain today. It is 60 per cent the size of a dollar. The Bank of England said that it hoped to replace the 800 million old ones by next year.

The government said the new size would reduce the cost of printing and help the blind distinguish the £1 note from larger denominations. The new bill is 18 per cent smaller than the old one. The value of the pound has dropped 19.6 per cent since 1976. It was worth \$240 then; now it is \$132.

Military Talks Stalled CAIRO, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The government said today that military negotiations between Egypt and Israel will not be resumed until the two countries make headway in their stalled political negotiations about the broad lines of an overall Middle East settlement.

The second round of military talks adjourned in Cairo a week after failing to resolve the issue of an Israeli withdrawal from Egypt's Sinai peninsula.

Begin Urges U.S. Not Sell Sophisticated Arms to Egypt (Continued from Page 1)

In part since the six-day war of 1967, Mr. Begin said that "everything should be negotiated with a measure of patience. I do believe there is the possibility of an agreement which will be the basis for the peace treaties."

"People shouldn't expect peace in a day or two or in a week," Mr. Begin said. "A few months isn't too long. I didn't suggest years. I ask to negotiate over a period of several months. And we've just started."

New Interpretation The Prime Minister expressed concern, however, about what he said was a new interpretation of the Egyptians of what he described as a pledge given him in Jerusalem last November by President Sadat. The pledge, according to Mr. Begin, was that the Egyptian Army would not advance farther in the Sinai than the Mitla and Gidi Passes, which the Israelis consider natural defense barriers.

"We built a peace plan on the pledge," he said, "and now there is an Egyptian interpretation of the pledge that does not conform with the promise given to me. There were no qualifications here."

Mr. Begin used the word "transient" to characterize the Israeli military presence in the Sinai, which Mr. Sadat has described as

## 'Manifesto' Slipped to Der Spiegel

## E. German Dissidence Reported

By Michael Getler

BERLIN (UPI).—Early in January, the few shops in the Communist half of this divided city where residents can buy tape-recorder cassettes were all sold out.

One reason suggested by some East Germans is that on Jan. 2 and 3, an allied radio station across the dividing wall in West Berlin broadcast, as it had previously announced that it would, the lengthy text of a sharply critical "manifesto" that allegedly was produced by an opposition movement within the Communist party and slipped to the West German magazine Der Spiegel for publication.

In this view, the manifesto can now be secretly distributed via the cassettes and pondered privately by East Germans, much as copies of a manuscript of a recent and similarly critical book by an East German economist, who is now under arrest, are said to be circulating here.

There may be other explanations for the disappearance of cassettes from the shelves—Christmas buying or perhaps recording of a rock concert broadcast by the same jointly operated U.S.-West German Radio in the American Sector, as the station is called.

But the manifesto continues to produce tension and uneasiness beneath the outwardly calm East German surface.

Call for Tighter Control The Communist party chief, Erich Honecker, yesterday called for closer cooperation between East German and Soviet secret police in the struggle against the "enemies of peace and socialism."

In a message marking the 28th anniversary of the East German Ministry for State Security (MfS)—the East German equivalent of the Soviet KGB—Mr. Honecker said reactionaries, militarists and revenge-seekers were trying to sabotage détente. Premier Willi Stoph, generally ranked as No. 2 behind Mr. Honecker, has not been seen publicly here since about Jan. 16. He did not show up on Monday to greet the visiting Angolan Premier.

There is speculation that Mr. Stoph had been called to Moscow for a while. Ordinarily, an absence from public view for a few weeks might not be important. But the situation has taken on considerable interest in many quarters here because Mr. Stoph is one of the few top-ranking party members who was not singled out for sharp personal criticism in the manifesto.

The idea that there might be a group of dissidents within the East German Communist party, or that Mr. Honecker may be losing his grip, could be making Moscow nervous about the political stability of a country that, officially at least, is its most devoted ally.

The East German party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, yesterday published—perhaps as a reminder—several items relating to the Soviet Army units stationed in East Germany—about 400,000 troops in 22 divisions.

Names Kept Secret Aside from a sharp attack on the East German form of Communism, the manifesto contained charges of personal corruption and nepotism against Mr. Honecker and other officials and a strong attack against the Soviet Union as well.

The editors of Der Spiegel claim that the manifesto was written by a group of medium and high-level officials within the ruling Socialist Unity party in East Berlin. But they refuse to disclose the names for fear the authors will be jailed.

The East Germans claim that the paper is a fraud, concocted by a West German intelligence agency to discredit the East. In the days immediately after publication, when West German television—which is received in 80 per cent of East Germany—was reporting on the manifesto, East Berlin retailed by broadcast stories about CIA manipulation of the U.S. press in an apparent effort to help buttress their case against Bonn and also perhaps as a warning to the public to stay away from foreign newsmen.

It is clear that neither Bonn nor East Berlin wants any serious strain in their relations. Bonn wants to keep the doors open so millions of West Germans can continue to visit in the East, and East Berlin wants to continue trading with and getting credit

from the West to help an economy whose stagnation is at the root of potentially far more serious problems.

Some West German political figures have cast doubt on the authenticity of the paper, questioning whether it was authored entirely by East Germans.

Foreign intelligence sources and diplomats from other countries suspect that the document was written by East Germans but that it was probably a group and not at all within the party.

With the exception of Stoph's absence, nothing known to outsiders about going on inside the ruling bureau. Some East Germans reportedly have expressed that a security crackling coming.

## Cambodia Accuses Vietnam Of Launching Big Offensive

BANGKOK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Cambodia accused Vietnam today of launching a major invasion in the Mekong Delta region near Phnom Penh. Hanoi asked the United Nations to intervene to stop the fighting.

The Phnom Penh radio, monitored here, said that Vietnamese forces backed by 30 tanks, MIG jet fighters and helicopters, swept across the border south of Phnom Penh yesterday. Vietnam's new year's day.

Vietnamese radio broadcasts monitored in Hong Kong today said that the appeal for UN support included a three-point proposal for ending the border war, which Cambodia rejected, calling it part of Vietnam's "incessant clamor."

Cease-Fire Talks "While they talk about negotiations... the Vietnamese aggressors continue their savage acts of violation against the territory

of our democratic Cambodia," Phnom Penh said.

The Vietnamese proposal, issued Sunday, called for cease-fire talks, creation of a demilitarized buffer zone, international supervision and operation.

Cambodia said that the names offensive was coming, although Cambodian troops destroyed 17 tanks and killed wounded hundreds of Vietnamese soldiers.

The new drive, apparent continuation of fighting that began Saturday, was on the edge of the Bassac River, six miles south of the Cambodian capital.

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## Somali Units Pull Back

(Continued from Page 1)

logical imbalance in favor of the Soviet-supported Ethiopians, the diplomats said the terrain probably has saved the Somalis from a defeat of greater proportions.

Some diplomats feel the Ethiopians have not launched an "all-out offensive," but are probing the Somali strength and hoping to wear them down through constant pressure.

Somalia also reported that Ethiopian warplanes attacked the northern cities of Hargeisa and Berbera yesterday with six warplanes. It said there were no casualties.

U.S. Denies Involvement Meanwhile, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia again accused the United States and its NATO allies of meddling in the war on the Horn of Africa by supplying Somalia with weapons.

Government spokesmen addressing visiting newsmen repeated charges made constantly by Ethiopia in the last week that the United States and its NATO allies "are interfering on the Horn of Africa by giving military aid and moral support to Somalia."

Washington and West European countries have denied the charges.

Ethiopia acknowledged today that an officially inspired campaign of "Red terror," in which hundreds of persons are reported to have been killed and thousands arrested, is still under way.

A government spokesman told newsmen that the campaign was "a justified struggle" to protect the rights of the majority of Ethiopia's 30 million citizens.

Independent observers estimated that up to 1,000 persons have been killed since Ethiopia's ruling military regime (committee) launched its "Red terror" campaign in early December.

Between five and 20 persons are reportedly being killed in Addis Ababa each evening in this openly declared war.

The State Department in Washington yesterday cautioned both Egypt and Israel against supplying arms or troops in the fighting between Somalia and Ethiopia.

"We do not think the participation of outside powers is useful in solving the conflict," spokesman Hocking Carter 3d said. The administration followed confirmation by Israel that it is supplying weapons to Ethiopia and reports that Egypt is supplying some arms to Somalia.

Several Western and Arabist say they can under such developments only in a possible understanding of the situation in the Horn of Africa.

In what they admit is a "speculation," they speculate the United States agreed to its allies in exchange for assurances that the fighting in the Ogaden will not spill over into Somali territory.

The latest official U.S. position calls for the withdrawal of Somali forces from the Ogaden—forces which the government has steadfastly insisted do not exist.

next government's progress be carried forward.

As he spoke, the small party issued a document that it would stand firm decision not to cooperate the Communists in a

mentary majority support next government.

Republican party leader Le Maitre said: "I am not optimistic, but I think we will overcome the crisis."

Negotiations took a step forward yesterday when Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer dropped his part

maned for cabinet seats emergency coalition government. But he still demanded in

fluence than the Christian center—or, presumably, the State Department—would

palatable.

Mr. Berlinguer denied that he may try to veto appointment of several

ministers, but conceded it had made demands "on

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## U.S. Navy Chief Tells Congress

## Russia Thought to Launch A-Fueled Warship

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The highest-ranking officer in the Navy said yesterday that the Soviet Union apparently has launched its first nuclear-powered warship.

Appearing before the House Armed Services Committee, Adm. James Holloway, chief of naval operations, said that he "could not rule out the possibility" that the Russians had recently deployed a 2,000-ton, nuclear-powered warship. It could be a cruiser, he indicated. It would be the Russians' first nuclear-powered warship, although they have already built nuclear-powered icebreakers.

The disclosure indicated that the Soviet Navy may eventually reduce its dependence on support ships, because nuclear-powered vessels can travel greater distances than conventionally powered craft. This development would enable the Russians to deploy a sizable number of ships in an area for a lengthy period.

## Fueling Debate

Adm. Holloway's comments were viewed as fueling the debate over whether the U.S. Navy's ships should be nuclear-powered or conventionally powered, a far cheaper option. Some in the Navy's hierarchy, including the politically powerful Adm. Hyman Rickover, have consistently sought nuclear-powered warships in the ongoing debate about the service's future role and the types of ships it needs.

Following Adm. Holloway's comments, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., a member of the committee, said: "The significance of what Holloway is saying is not so much in terms of the Russian Navy, but in terms of our own Navy and where it's heading. The issue of the nuclear-powered surface Navy has been very divisive, and one of the arguments against it is that the Russians don't have it. Now they're saying that the Russians may have it. If the Russians are going in for this, it'll strengthen the hand of those in Congress who want more nuclear-powered ships."

Traditionally, Congress has

voted funds for nuclear-powered ships following intensive lobbying by Adm. Rickover and other officers. Although the new defense budget contains funds for two nuclear-powered submarines, no money was allocated for nuclear-powered surface ships, such

as cruisers or carriers. Nonetheless the issue of nuclear-powered warships is expected to emerge as a source of debate and controversy on Capitol Hill in coming weeks.

Under questioning, Adm. Holloway insisted that the Navy still maintained "a margin of capability" over the Soviet Union, despite the decline of the Navy's fleet from 1,000 ships 10 years ago to 450 today.

Soviet naval strength is estimated at about 2,000 ships, but the admiral said that the quality of the U.S. Navy was superior to the Soviet Union's fleet.

## Army to Review, May Upgrade, Its General Releases

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).—

The Department of the Army has agreed to review favorably, and probably upgrade to "honorable," the discharges of tens of thousands released from the military as unsuitable for service because of alleged personality disorders.

The agreement ends a lawsuit in which two persons who received "general" discharges for personality reasons challenged the constitutionality of the Army's practice of using "general" discharges in such cases.

While an Army spokesman said that there is no difference in the types of financial benefits available to veterans under the two types of discharges, persons familiar with the discharge procedures said that the "general" discharges for personality disorders stigmatize veterans in their attempts to find jobs and advance in employment.

An Army memo written last year in connection with the lawsuit said that about 50,000 persons received these personality-based "general" discharges between 1965 and 1975.

General discharges often were used in cases where persons, for various emotional reasons, did not "fit" into the military life-style, according to lawyers involved in the case.

## Mine Workers Delay On Offer in the U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—

Regional leaders of the United Mine Workers failed to take action yesterday on a tentative industry contract offer that could end the 65-day-old U.S. coal strike.

The union's 39-member bargaining council recessed without voting and ordered negotiators to develop final contract language before the panel acts on the proposal. This could take several days, meaning that the strike will continue to reduce stockpiles in several Appalachian states where plans are already being made to curtail electrical output.

## Polish Defector to U.S.

CARACAS, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—

Venezuela said last night that a Polish diplomat and his family, granted political asylum in the U.S. Embassy here Sunday, will be allowed to leave for the United States.

## Ford Will Appeal 128-Million Award

DETROIT, Feb. 8 (AP).—Ford

Motor Co. says it will appeal a jury verdict that awarded \$127.8 million to a California teen-ager who was burned and disfigured in the 1973 crash of a Pinto.

"We regret the occurrence of this tragic accident but believe the jury's award is so unreasonable and unwarranted that it will not be upheld," the company said yesterday. An Orange County, Calif., jury made the award to Richard Grimshaw, 18, who was burned over 95 per cent of his body when the gas tank of his car in which he was riding exploded in a rear-end crash.

## Filipinos Vote April 7

MANILA, Feb. 8 (UPI).—President

Ferdinand Marcos has rescheduled from April 2 to April 7 the elections for members of the interim National Assembly, the first nationwide polls after more than five years of martial law.

## Bus Sinks, 30 Die

LIMA, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—

Thirty people died in central Peru yesterday when a bus plunged into a river swollen by torrential rains, reports reaching here said today.



TRAIL COVER—A thick shroud of snow covers a line of cars parked along a street in central Manhattan.

## U.S. Storms' Toll Put at 62

## U.S. Troops Aid Blizzard-Stricken Northeast

YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Troops began arriving in

Manhattan today to help in the rescue of victims of a blizzard which claimed dozens of

lives. A cargo plane landed at

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States of emergency were de-

clared in Massachusetts, Rhode

Island, Connecticut, New Hamp-

shire and Maine.

Thousands of families from

Maine to Rhode Island fled their

homes—victims of 25-foot-high

storm-driven waves that swept

through coastal towns. In Mas-

sachusetts, officials said more

than 11,000 persons fled to high-

er ground.

A blizzard closed highways

throughout North Dakota and

Montana. Freezing rain and snow

spread through the Western Gulf

states and across northern Texas

and into New Mexico. Rains

threatened mudslides in south-

ern California. Frigid tempera-

tures extended deep into the

South, setting a record low of

47 degrees in Key West, Fla.

Providence, R.I., had a record

27 inches of snow. Boston a-

recorded 26 and Hartford, 20. In

Burlington, R.I., 35 inches fell.

In Boston, police arrested 24

persons for looting or robbing

stores. Off-duty officers were

called to work in full riot gear.

Hundreds of Bostonians traveled

empty streets on cross-country

ski.

At American Airlines in New

York, for example, traffic grew

8.9 per cent last month, even

though more flights were can-

canceled than in any previous

month in the airline's history—

nearly 1,500 flights, compared

with about 200 in January—the

year before.

"Without the storms, traffic

probably would have been up

even a few percentage points

## Bus Sinks, 30 Die

LIMA, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—

Thirty people died in central Peru yesterday when a bus plunged into a river swollen by torrential rains, reports reaching here said today.

## U.S. Storms Costly Headache for Airlines

Continued from Page 1

At Eastern Airlines' in Miami, financial vice-

president Wayne Yeoman esti-

mated that Eastern lost \$1.5 mil-

lion revenue Monday, when

half of its system was

shut down. But Mr. Yeoman added

that such a maintenance

problem and low-level

flights are usually determined.

United's Chicago head-

quarters, accountants are trying

to figure out how much money

the airline's largest carrier lost

as of weather last month.

"We know the storms have cost

us several million dollars," a

spokesman said. "But we don't

know yet whether that amount

is 2, 5 or 10 million dollars."

Last month, United canceled

a record 2,704 flights, 7 1/2 per

cent of its scheduled departures.

In January, 1976, which until

recently had been considered

severe, it canceled less than half

that number.

These costs are hitting the

airlines at a time when they

have been making money, pri-

marily as a result of rising

demand.

At American Airlines in New

York, for example, traffic grew

8.9 per cent last month, even

though more flights were can-

canceled than in any previous

month in the airline's history—

nearly 1,500 flights, compared

with about 200 in January—the

year before.

"Without the storms, traffic

probably would have been up

even a few percentage points

higher," said Donald Lloyd-

Jones, senior vice-president for

operations.

Mr. Lloyd-Jones said that the

largest cost of canceled flights

comes from lost revenue. But

airlines also must pay for ac-

commodating displaced passen-

gers.

A Los Angeles couple recently

lost Delta a night's stay in a

hotel and two meals, at a total

cost of about \$50, although they

never flew on Delta. Through a

quirk of canceled planes and

closed airports, Delta wound up

putting them on flights of other

airlines twice on a round trip

to Burlington, Vt., from Chicago,

at a cost of nearly \$400.

After a flight is canceled, a

ripple effect can leave planes

and crews in the wrong cities at

the wrong time. The airlines

have to fly empty planes to get

the scheduled service back to

normal. And if a backup plane

needed at New York's La Guar-

dia Airport spends the night in

Memphis because weather pre-

vents its departure, that La

Guardia flight gets canceled the

following day.

Fuel costs go up, too, because

every mile flown costs more

when there are major complica-

tions—plowing the airport, de-

icing aircraft and paying over-

time.

Other Problems

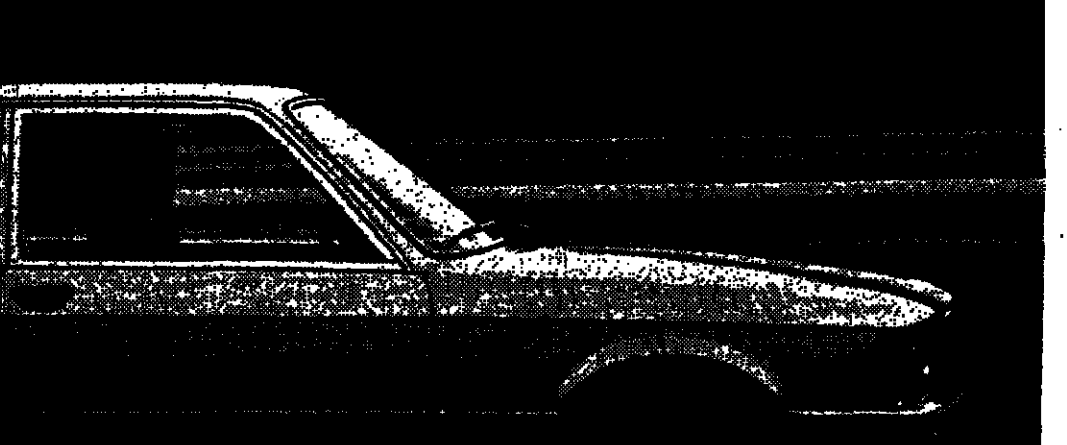
But costs are only part of the

problem. Monday, after Connec-

ticut Gov. Edie Gresser banned

all but essential vehicles in Har-

ford, the manager of a big



# Faster than fashion itself.

Once again we've anticipated the future.

Few people these days buy large cars as a matter of prestige. Even in the luxury class, size has ceased to be an important factor and the decision to buy is based on more rational principles. In the future, the trend will be towards cars which combine mechanical sophistication and high quality finish with relatively compact dimensions.

We at BMW already anticipated that future. The BMW concept of a high performance luxury car has been embodied in the most compact possible form. To do this, we have incorporated the unique running

characteristics of our big in-line six cylinder engines in economical power units of 2 and 2.3 litres. These new BMW sixes offer all the comfort which comes from higher performance, while their turbine-smooth running provides a level of refinement which is unusual in cars of this size and capacity.

The BMW 320 and 323i supply all that is required of a luxury motor car in the most compact possible form. They are built for drivers who think of understatement as a virtue rather than a vice.

## BMW cars

The BMW range of fine automobiles: the ultimate in performance, comfort and safety. Designed for the man who appreciates the excitement of driving.



BMW — Sheer driving pleasure

## Los Angeles 'Strangler' Tells Mayor Mother Made Him Do It

ANGELES, Feb. 7 (AP).—

claiming to be the "Stran-

gler," said in a letter

public today that he killed

a "evil ladies" because his

mother told him to.

He stressed that they did

not whether the letter was

claimed to have a particular item

that would prove he is the stran-

gler. Mr. Gates refused to iden-



## Townsfolk Calm About Debris

## Business Soars, Fears Don't At 'Satellite City' in Canada

By Robert Gillette

YELLOWKNIFE, Canada, Feb. 8.—Business has been booming lately for the Tundra Silk Screen Co. here. Its hottest selling item is a \$7 T-shirt decorated with a picture of a plummeting Soviet spy satellite and the words, "What, me worry?"

Borrowed from America's Mad magazine, the motto accurately captures the mood in this center of gold mining and government in Canada's Northwest Territories. The 10,000 residents here have reacted to the near miss of a nuclear-powered Soviet spacecraft two weeks ago—and the subsequent invasion by throngs of newsmen—with equanimity and a keen sense of business.

Along with the T-shirts, for instance, a drugstore displays hastily carved souvenir polar bears bearing a little plaque proclaiming Yellowknife to be "satellite city."

Once it became clear that Cosmos-954 had not sprinkled radioactive contamination on Yellowknife or the few small Indian settlements in the area when it came down on Jan. 24, excitement over Canada's close encounter with high technology espionage quickly subsided.

## Bunch of Babies

"All this jumping up and down in Parliament about some junk out in the bush is silly. Bunch of babies, they are," Mike Dillon, an employee of the Yellowknife Highway Department, said.

Stuart Hodgson, commissioner of the Northwest Territories, noted: "There's an interest, but not that much of a stir. It's more outside."

As in most other communities, bread-and-butter issues matter a great deal more. Of far greater concern than the satellite, Mr. Hodgson said, was the Canadian federal government's decision not long ago against building a multi-billion-dollar pipeline down the Mackenzie River valley past Yellowknife to carry natural gas south to the Arctic. Loss of the pipeline dashed dreams in Yellowknife of a business boom rivaling Alaska's.

Yellowknife sprang up in the early 1950s when gold was dis-

covered along the northern shore of Great Slave Lake. Electricity came in 1942. Since then, Yellowknife has grown into a compact but modern little city. It has several six to 10-story buildings as well as five hotels, including an ultramodern one with room for 750 guests.

Yellowknife also has color television, platform shoes and one of the northernmost outposts of Kentucky Fried Chicken.

There is even a road—much of it gravel—running 600 miles south to Edmonton, the nearest major city.

## No Crossing

No bridge spans the huge Mackenzie River but this poses only a modest problem. From June to November the ferry fills the gap, and from November to June cars and trucks drive across an ice road that the city maintains.

Twice a year, however, in June and November when the ice is either breaking up or forming, neither cars nor ferries can cross. Then, according to residents, the prices of milk and other fresh foods that are usually trucked in soar by as much as 300 per cent for about six weeks.

"Everyone knows the stores have stockpiles in cold storage, but the prices go up anyway," grumbled one longtime resident. In the summer, Yellowknife becomes something of a resort as temperatures rise into the 70s and 80s and the sun sets only briefly each day.

"It's strange to be sitting by a campfire at 2 in the morning and it's still light out," Nancy Cassidy, a receptionist at the military headquarters here, said. "Then at 4 in the morning the birds start singing."

It may or may not be of interest to the Soviet government that it almost polluted one of Defense Minister Barney Danson's favorite fishing spots. Mr. Danson said he and his wife caught a 26-pound trout on Great Slave Lake last summer not far from where cleanup teams have been picking radioactive debris off the ice this week.

## Other Searches

As headquarters for Canada's northern military command, Yellowknife is also a center of search-and-rescue missions for pilots downed on the trackless tundra. The armed forces sometimes rely on civilian volunteers to fly as spotters aboard the C-130 Hercules search planes. So it's perhaps understandable that planes out scouring the tundra for satellite debris have not stirred great excitement.

More comment has been aroused by platoons of foreign journalists trooping through town, especially the free-spending crews of U.S. television networks who may have done as much for the local economy as a week of pipeline construction.

Network employees chartered Lear jets to speed film south and commandeered taxis as chauffeured limousines. One driver recruited by a U.S. network managed in one day to run up a fare of \$180.

By Los Angeles Times



TRAVELER—Mauno Wikkinen, 67, of Somero, Finland, passes through Blaine, Wash., last week, as he continues a round-the-world bicycle trip that began in January of 1972. He is due back in Finland in three years. He had been in Alaska and was heading for California and Hawaii. He has gone 34,000 miles.

Associated Press

## U.S. Unveils School-Aid Plan For Middle-Income Families

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—President Carter today unveiled a \$1.2-billion program designed to provide aid to college students from middle-income families to offset the high cost of tuition.

The aid would include grants of \$250 to students from families with incomes between \$15,000 and \$25,000, and subsidized loans for students from families with gross income up to \$47,000.

The program is an attempt to undercut a push in Congress for a tax credit to parents of all college students, a plan the administration opposes.

Mr. Carter and Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. announced the program at the White House today.

They said that the administration will seek an extra \$1 bil-

lion for the \$2.1-billion Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program, which now provides aid to 2.2 million college students primarily from low-income families.

## Grants Raised

The new aid would allow 3.1 million more students to get the grants, including those with family incomes up to \$25,000. The average grant for students in families with incomes between \$8,000 and \$16,000 also would be raised by \$200 to \$1,050.

The administration also will seek an extra \$337 million over the \$540 million appropriated for the Guaranteed Student Loan Program this year, with the government subsidizing the interest on 200,000 new loans to students from families with incomes of \$16,000 to \$47,000.

Also proposed is an additional \$185 million over the \$435 million appropriated this year for the college work-study program.

The aid package totals \$1.46 billion, but the administration previously had asked for \$250 million of that amount to ease the eligibility requirements in the grant programs.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said that the program will be targeted mostly at the middle class, but he did not specify what families Mr. Carter would include in the middle class.

## Tax Alternative

Last month, the President promised to propose an alternative to a tax credit to help the parents of middle-income college students. He set aside \$700 million in contingency funds in his fiscal 1979 budget for that purpose.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said that the program will be targeted mostly at the middle class, but he did not specify what families Mr. Carter would include in the middle class.

HEW expects to provide \$1.25 billion in grants and loans this year to at least 2.4 million college students, and plans to spend \$3.7 billion on those programs next year. Most of that aid is restricted to needy students, although the loan programs are open to all.

The administration already has proposed raising the maximum basic grant from \$1,600 to \$1,800, and allowing a family with assets of up to \$25,000 to be eligible. The assets limit now is \$17,000.

The basic grants, averaging just under \$900 each, usually go to students from families with income under \$10,000. The cut-off for a family of four for the minimum \$50 grant is \$17,500.

Last week, Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., introduced a bill to add \$1.2 billion to the basic grants program and make it possible for a student from a family of four with income of \$25,000 to get a \$250 grant.

## Ability in Jeopardy

Mr. Powell said yesterday that the President was concerned that "for lower and middle-income families, the ability to send their children to college is in jeopardy."

He noted that college costs jumped by 71 per cent between 1967 and 1975, with the costs of attending a public college reaching about \$2,000 a year and the costs of attending private colleges exceeding \$4,000.

A recent study by the American Council on Education found that nearly one-third of all federal aid to college students went to those from families with income of less than \$6,000. About 38 per cent went to those with incomes between \$6,000 and \$12,000, and 17 per cent with incomes between \$12,000 and \$15,000. Only 12 per cent went to students from families with income of more than \$15,000.

## 3 Ex-Police Convicted in Texas Death

## Life Term Possible For Killing Captive

HOUSTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—A federal court jury found three former Houston policemen guilty today on two counts of violating the civil rights of a Mexican-American who drowned last year while in their custody.

One of the counts is punishable by life in prison, the other by one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

The jury of seven men and five women was in its third day of deliberations after a trial conducted by U.S. District Judge Ross Sterling.

## Rights Violation

Defendants Terry W. Denson, 27, Stephen Orlando, 22, and Joseph Janish, 22, were accused of violating the rights of Jose Campos Torres, 23, a laborer.

Denson was accused of pushing Torres off a 16-foot-high wall into a bayou after he and other officers slapped and kicked the Mexican-American at an isolated area near police headquarters.

Denson had claimed Torres was not pushed, but either fell or jumped into the bayou.

Mr. Torres's body was found in Buffalo Bayou, a dirty, sluggish stream that flows through a section of downtown Houston, on a sunny Sunday in May, three days after he was arrested during a disturbance at a tavern.

It was the second trial for Denson and Orlando. A state court jury rejected a murder complaint against them last year and found them guilty of negligent homicide, a misdemeanor. The jury set the penalty at probationary one-year sentences.

## Separate Trial

A fourth officer charged by the federal government, Louis Kinney, 27, was separated from the three others. He was ordered to stand trial alone at a later date.

Testifying against the three defendants were Carlos Elliott, a rookie officer at the time of the incident, and Glenn Brinkmeyer, a five-year veteran of the force.

Mr. Elliott was the first to disclose the events of that May night and was never charged. Mr. Brinkmeyer pleaded guilty to a civil-rights misdemeanor charge in exchange for his testimony. He faces a sentence of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

## Supply Capsule Leaves Salyut, Burns in the Air

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's Progress-1 robot supply capsule, its mission to the Salyut-6 space station successfully concluded, dropped back into the earth's atmosphere today and burned up over the Pacific Ocean.

Tass said Progress-1's engines were fired on command from the ground station and the seven-ton capsule dropped into a trajectory that brought it to a fiery end over the Pacific.

Progress-1 was launched Jan. 20, carrying supplies and equipment. It automatically docked with Salyut-6 two days later and cosmonauts Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grebko spent the next 15 days unloading the capsule and carrying out the dangerous task of refueling the Salyut-6 in outer space.

It was the first time in history that an unmanned supply capsule had docked with a manned space lab—and the success was a major boost to Soviet plans to continue the manning of the Salyut lab for as long as one year.

Tass called the Progress-1 mission "a major achievement of Soviet cosmonautics which opens wide prospects for further exploration of outer space in the interests of science and the national economy."

## Earthquake in Italy

NAPLES, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Dozens of villages in the hilly Apennine region of southern Italy were shaken by an earth tremor early today but there were no immediate reports of casualties. The quake measured 4.5 on the open-ended Richter scale.

## Baboon Dies in Simulated Crash; Scientists Decide That's Enough

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 8 (AP).—Scientists at the University of Michigan said this week they had cut short their experiments using baboons in simulated auto crashes after the death of one of the baboons.

A university spokesman said that when the baboon was killed Friday, studies of its injuries gave scientists enough information to avoid the sacrifice of any more.

The research, at the university's Highway Safety Research Institute, is part of a government-funded project to develop better seat belts and other restraint systems in automobiles.

Plans for the tests had drawn criticism from humane society groups, who called them unnecessary and a waste of life. "Isn't that a beautiful victory?" exclaimed the Rev. Erwin Gaebe, a Unitarian minister who was one of the protesters, on hearing the news that further tests had been canceled. He said he was certain that publicity about the tests killed the program.

The university, however, said it was a purely scientific decision.

Studies of the injuries were intended to develop a sophisticated dummy for future tests and to tell scientists what injuries a human might have suffered from the seat belts or air bags. The baboons were anesthetized and strapped into "impact sleds" that attained certain speeds and then were suddenly stopped, simulating crashes at speeds of up to 40 miles an hour.

Researchers had said the baboons would be injured but not killed in the crashes, and that the animals would be killed later, while still drugged, so they would not experience pain.



REST AND RECREATION—Convinced that there is no good reason why they cannot practice their two favorite sports at the same time, these Budapest fans have set up floating chess boards in a heated swimming pool to enjoy the best of both worlds.

## HEW Says Rep. Flood Helped Hospital Get Aid

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., helped Philadelphia's Hahnemann Hospital get favored treatment over 83 other applicants for federal construction grants in 1975, although the hospital failed to meet the criteria for those funds, according to officials at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Instead of going through regular HEW channels, the hospital's \$14.5-million appropriation was added to the budget of the Community Services Administration, an anti-poverty agency. After the appropriation was made, the agency, which had no technical staff to review a construction application from a hospital, turned it over to HEW for help.

At this point, according to Charles Miller, deputy assistant secretary of HEW, "Congressman Flood called me and said, 'I don't want this application delayed. I don't want your people in there. I want them out.'"

Mr. Miller said yesterday. Since Hahnemann could not get approval for Medicare or Medicaid eligibility for their hospital under our ultimately approving construction, both the hospital and Mr. Flood subsequently asked HEW to review the plans, and we did."

The way in which the hospital received its congressional appropriation was the subject of a federal investigation in Philadelphia last month at the time when the federal prosecutor,

## Mediterranean Pollution Accord In Effect Sunday

GENEVA, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Three agreements to begin controlling Mediterranean pollution, pacts signed by 18 nations two years ago, will take effect Sunday, the U.N. Environment Program (UNEP) said today.

To become international law, the agreements required ratification by six of the signatory countries. They commit the 18 Mediterranean nations to protect the sea, forbid their ships to dump dangerous substances and call for cooperation in combating oil spills.

The six states to ratify the treaties so far are Spain, Tunisia, Monaco, Lebanon, Malta and Yugoslavia. French ratification is expected within the next few days.

The dumping treaty, the second of the three agreements, outlines the dumping of mercury, cadmium, persistent plastics, DDT, crude oil and hydrocarbons. It also lists substances which may be dumped only with government approval—lead, zinc, copper, cobalt, silver, cyanides, fluorides and disease-causing micro-organisms.

The UNEP said the Mediterranean countries are negotiating a treaty on land-based sources which account for 85 per cent of the sea's pollution.

David Marston, was dismissed by Attorney General Griffin Bell.

Mr. Marston was investigating Rep. Flood's role in obtaining the appropriation and in allegedly influencing the hospital's selection of a Baltimore company that was paid \$633,000 to oversee the construction project.

The \$14.5-million appropriation in the Community Services Administration budget came under the jurisdiction of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor and Health Education and Welfare, of which Rep. Flood is chairman. Sources on the subcommittee have said that Rep. Flood personally inserted the rider onto the general appropriations bill "at the last minute."

## Out of the Blue

Rep. Robert Michel, R-Ill., the ranking minority member of that subcommittee, said yesterday that the appropriation "came out of a clear blue sky," and he asked HEW officials to comment on it.

In a memorandum prepared in response in March, 1975, Rep. Michel said HEW officials had said that Hahnemann had been one of 84 medical institutions that had applied for federal funds in the 1974 fiscal year, that the hospital's application, submitted too late for consideration and would have been rejected under the existing rules for these grants.

Hahnemann submitted an application for \$13.2 million in the next fiscal year, but no plans were planned, the memo said. "However, if and when the funds are released, Hahnemann does not meet the criteria: will not be able to complete a carefully planned program, and would have been rejected under the existing rules for these grants."

Rep. Michel said that the hospital had "no business being" listed out for special grants and should have had to go through other institutions under program established for this purpose. The construction assistance program under the health professions education program.

The HEW memo, Rep. Michel said, called the application funds through the Community Services Administration "a complete avoidance of competition."

Sources at the Community Services Administration, formerly the Office of Economic Opportunity, said that the grant to the hospital was highly unusual in view of the agency's mandate to aid low-income families.

Rep. Flood could not be reached for comment yesterday, but he has in the past, declining comment on the investigation.

Keynote.

Jacques Chastenet

Chastenet Dies; Historian Was in French Academy

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP).—Jacques Chastenet, 84, French historian, diplomat and journalist, died today.

Mr. Chastenet began his diplomatic career as French representative to the Allied conferences following World War I. In 1920, he was made secretary-general of the Allied Rhine Territories Commission.

After working briefly as a banker, Mr. Chastenet turned to diplomatic journalism, contributing frequently to the Revue des Deux-Mondes and later to the daily Le Temps, where he became co-editor.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Chastenet wrote a number of historical works, mostly biographies of British historical figures. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1956.

Raffaello Brignetti, 56, Italian journalist and novelist, died yesterday after a long illness.

Keizo Komura

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP).—Keizo Komura, 81, a former Imperial Japanese Navy rear admiral, who participated in the attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, as skipper of the cruiser Chikuma, died today of pneumonia.

Tivadar Nemeslaki, 55, Hungarian Metallurgy and Machine Industry Minister, died here of a heart attack last night, the MTI news agency reported. Mr. Nemeslaki was made a member of the Communist party's Central Committee in 1962 and became metallurgy minister in 1975.

Bias Perez Gonzalez, 81, former dictator Francisco Franco's interior minister from 1942 to 1957, died yesterday.

## Kreisky Rejects Brezhnev Appeal On Neutron Bomb

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Arian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Austrian President, today rejected Brezhnev's appeal for a campaign against the U.S. neutron bomb.

Mr. Kreisky, ending a 10-day official visit to Moscow, said at a news conference that the neutron bomb in particular was a main topic of his talks with Brezhnev.

Austria is one of several European countries to which Brezhnev wrote warnings against the deployment of the neutron bomb as a strategic NATO weapon.

Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin also brought up the neutron issue last night at a dinner Mr. Kreisky's honor. "There is no place in this for the neutron bomb," Kreisky said. "But as a neutral country, we are not in a position to make a contribution to the solution of this task."

"I told Mr. Brezhnev that we are studying the letter, and Mr. Kreisky said, 'But as a neutral country, we are not in a position to make a contribution to the solution of this task.'"

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Chastenet wrote a number of historical works, mostly biographies of British historical figures. He was admitted to the French Academy in 1956.

## U.S. Tried to See Hanoi Aides Over UN Envoy Onset

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 8 (NYT).—Before ordering Vietnam's chief delegate to the United States because of the alleged involvement in Vietnam U.S. officials tried unsuccessfully to talk with representatives were rebuffed.

The U.S. initiatives were both in Paris and in New York according to well-placed sources before Dinh Ba Thi was given formal notice Friday to leave the country promptly.

The United States intends to make this argument to Vietnam's chief delegate to the Washington did not consent to advance of the expatriation order.

At Vietnam's request, the Committee on Host Country Relations has been called to meet tomorrow to give Mr. Thi an opportunity to speak before leaving Hanoi has asked him to return home while insisting he is innocent of the allegations of spying. It asserts that U.S. interference has made it impossible for him to continue his post.

## 3. Your sister's laughter.

(Another good reason to call home.)

(An international call is the next best thing to being there.)

## FOLLOW FASHION WITH HEBE DORSEY.

International Herald Tribune  
We've got news for you.

هذه امة العالم



## Bread Artisan Feeds Presidents, Artists

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 8 (UPI)—In the early '50s, a little old woman made a weekly habit of dropping a loaf of bread, a medal of the Legion and a tricolor flag at the door of the Elysee Palace.

For a while, her bread ended up on the table of the palace's guards until they decided it was good they should pass some along to the chief of state. They had the woman followed, in order to find out where she bought her bread.

That is how Lionel Poilane's bread got to be appreciated by a string of French presidents, including Gen. de Gaulle, who wrote him a thank-you note. Mrs. Georges Pompidou, whose husband was a noted gourmet, took him along on official trips to Russia and the United States.

Other Poilane fans include Arabian princes as well as Jeanne Moreau and her American husband, Billy Friedkin, who have their bread sent to the United States, complete with their names sculptured on top of each loaf.

### Chandeller

Salvador Dali, fascinated by the bread chandeller that hangs in Mr. Poilane's bakery at 8 Rue du Cherche-Midi, ordered a six-foot-long loaf that weighed 800 grams. It took two men to carry it up to his Hotel Meurice suite, where it served as a bench. Not to be left behind, sculptor Cesar had his own head made of bread and then sliced it and offered it to his friends.

Ordinary people also line up on street at Poilane's and recently

a taxi driver, who was, of course, a gourmet, was able to identify a Poilane loaf by its smell, without even turning his head to look.

All of which considerably pleases Lionel Poilane, 32, son and heir of a business created by his father and himself, a dedicated artisan.

Wearing a gray smock over his business suit, Mr. Poilane talked in his small, crowded office in the back of his tiny bakery. The walls were lined with bread pictures, some of them acquired from needy painters. "We traded croissants for croissants," he said, happy with his pun. (In French, croissants means bad paintings as well as crust.)

### 14 Hours a Day

The Poilane enterprise—with 2,000 loaves a day delivered to 3,000 bakeries and 250 restaurants—has a wide scope, yet Mr. Poilane still functions like an artisan. He works 14 hours a day to make sure his bread is made as it was at the turn of the century.

The Rue du Cherche-Midi bakery has a 1930s decor, with conventional, painted murals, but downstairs, it is back to the Middle Ages. The place was a convent in the 12th century and it became a bakery before the French Revolution. Although the wood-stocked oven had to be rebuilt, it was made according to old practice.

In a vaulted cellar, a couple of scantily dressed men work on the bread with old-fashioned gestures and methods. The dough for each



Lionel Poilane at his Paris bakery.

loaf is handled separately, in cloth-lined straw baskets before being put, one by one, onto a wooden plank and shoved into the oven.

Those baskets have to be ordered," Mr. Poilane said. "They don't exist anymore. Now, most industrially made bread goes into plastic containers and straight into the oven."

After the bread is cooked, it is stored on wooden shelves, in order "to sit and perspire," Mr. Poilane said. "That way, it loses its

dampness. It also loses weight, which explains why some bakers are not too keen on that process."

Mr. Poilane has a list of regular customers who get their bread once a week by mail. "Like a newspaper," Cost of the loaf around Paris is 24 francs, as against 250 francs in New York. "But large orders are cheaper," Mr. Poilane said. "Some people order 500 kilos at a time, store them in their deep freezers and cut the cost down to 50 francs a kilo."

For Mr. Poilane, bread means one of two things: rye or wheat. He also makes bread with nuts and bread with raisins and said he will experiment with bread with truffles when the next holiday season comes along. "Baguettes," he said, "are for the birds."

## The Mulberry's Fruit: 'Sweet But Tasteless'

"A tedious brief scene," Shakespeare called the play within a play acted by Bottom and his company in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The play, the story of Pyramus and Thisby, was cribbed from Ovid's Metamorphoses, which tells how Thisby, arriving first at a rendezvous under the branches of a hospitable tree, is frightened away by a lion, dropping her scarf as she flees. The lion, which we may assume has already bloodied his jaws on other fare than Thisby, mauls the scarf, leaving it stained with blood, circumstantial evidence which convinces Pyramus on his arrival that his lover has been devoured, bones and all, by the lion, so he stabs himself. Thisby, returning to find him dead, follows suit. The two shed so much blood that it soaked the roots of the tree, turning its white fruit forever red. The tree was a mulberry.

Ovid, when he produced this explanation for the color of the mulberry, drew upon his imagination to conceive a mulberry originally white. There is a white mulberry, but the ancient Romans did not know it. They had the black mulberry, *Morus nigra*, probably a native of Persia, which was not quite the color of blood, but more of a dark purple.

The ancients held the mulberry in more esteem than we do. For us, it is a home-grown fruit, restricted to those persons fortunate enough to have the space on which to grow mulberry shrubs or trees, or a wild one, whose fruit is destined to be picked and consumed immediately, on the spot.

### Mesopotamia

The black mulberry was being cultivated at least 4,000 years ago. We know it was grown in Mesopotamia, where its seeds have been excavated from ancient ruins, and in early Egypt, where they have been found in tombs. The Bible, in II Samuel and I Chronicles, reports the military action in which David, using a strategy dictated to him from on high, surprised the Philistines by

slipping behind them under cover of a grove of mulberry trees. Mulberries were eaten early in Greece, though the fruit mentioned in Homer was probably not the mulberry but the blackberry.

After ancient times, the progress of the mulberry northward from Italy during the Middle Ages seems to have been spotty and intermittent. We have no solidly documented information about it between Charlemagne and Henri IV. The former ordered mulberries planted on his domains. The Duc de Sully, minister of Henri IV, commissioned the 16th-century agricultural expert, Olivier de Serres, to import 8,000 mulberry trees from Italy, which were planted on the grounds of the Sully chateau at Rosny-sur-Seine.

It was also in the 16th century that mulberries were planted, apparently for the first time, in Württemberg, Germany, but it seems to have been to feed silkworms rather than people. The fruit probably reached England during the same century.

### Handling Problems

So far, we have been dealing with the black mulberry, the tastiest of the 12 species of this fruit, which grows in the temperate zone of the northern hemisphere, most opulently in the warmer areas, or at reasonably high altitudes in the tropics; they are all Asiatic in origin except one, which is American. Many persons would agree with food expert Joan Jungfleisch that "mulberries tend on the whole to be rather sweet but tasteless," which helps to account for the fact that they are commercially unimportant, for there is insufficient gastronomic incentive to create a demand strong enough to overcome the natural reluctance of merchants to provide us with a fruit so determined to degenerate under the stresses of large-scale handling.

The flavor of mulberries can be greatly improved, however, by growing them in greenhouses, while even among wild trees

flavor varies greatly from one tree to the next.

"Even though our garden was full of trees," Madhur Jaffrey, harking back to an Indian childhood, wrote in Holiday in December, 1968, "the only ones that bore fruit were the mulberry and the mango trees. We were not interested in the mulberries because they were sweet. We left those to the old folks."

It would be a pretty safe bet that these were trees of the white mulberry, the most insipid of the three chief mulberries of the world, for *Morus alba* is sugary to excess, lacks any relieving acidity and has no other flavor than its empty sweetness. Alexandre Dumas said of it disdainfully that it was suitable for feeding to poultry.

Nevertheless, this is the species which is a staple food in Afghanistan, where it replaces bread during certain months of the year, an unexpected role for a fruit so like a blackberry; but it is actually much closer to the fig, and dried mulberries can be used in any context suitable for dried figs. Syria also sun-dries

mulberries and grinds them into flour. The Afghans sometimes mix almonds with their dried white mulberries, adding protein and fats to the sugar, vitamins and minerals of the mulberry producing a highly nourishing food.

The only American species, the red mulberry, is much tastier than the white mulberry, but less so than the black. It is the largest of the mulberries, some trees attaining a height of 70 feet. Its original range extended along the East Coast from New England to Florida and thence west to Texas; but it has since been introduced into all parts of the country, and wherever it finds favorable conditions produces abundantly, though never better than in the South, where it was already so important in pre-Columbian times that the Natchez Indians of Louisiana named one of their 13 months for it.

It is "rather common on oak properties," an American encyclopedia writes, with an echo of Dumas, "where the fruit is eaten by chickens, hogs and children."

(c) 1977 by Waverley Root.



The current popularity of silk is due at least in part to Knap, which has used the fabric for exclusively feminine fashions for many years.

With this dress, full of moiré, bright yet sober, Knap has created a perfect harmony between silk and the spring's styles.

34 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris-8e.

## Italy Is Computerizing Culture

ROME (Reuters)—Italy is compiling a vast computer-stored catalogue of every significant work of art in the country. The aim is to help preserve its national treasures and promote scholarship.

The record will eventually contain millions of items on architecture, painting, sculpture and popular culture.

"We've started with the most endangered work," said Dr. Arnaldo Negri, a director at the state-run Catalogue Institute.

"All the important works which are not housed safely in museums, and are therefore endangered species, are being catalogued first," he said.

The earliest attempt to record Italy's artistic heritage—the wealth of material from the Etruscan, Greek and Roman ages through the Renaissance to modern times—began late in the last century.

### System Abandoned

Some 300,000 works of art were indexed and recorded on separate cards, but the system was abandoned after World War II. The Catalogue Institute was then reorganized and in 1965 it began to work according to a totally new plan.

The concept of the national catalogue was expanded to include almost every aspect of art and culture, and it was decided that every item should have at least one photograph.

"We applied a broader view and we are using a more objective and scientific approach," Dr. Negri said.

The catalogue now has sections with such diverse subjects as parks and gardens, folklore, mu-

sical instruments and archaeological sites.

Since 1965, researchers working throughout the country have produced about a million cards. Many of the researchers are out-of-work art students who are paid an average of 10,000 lire (\$12) per item.

### In Case of Theft

The cards contain a precise description of the work of art, its source, its condition and other information vital for researchers and—in cases of theft—for the police.

Both the cards and photographs are reduced to microfilm and then prepared for storage in a computer. But the computer end of

the operation is still largely in the experimental stage, Dr. Negri said.

"It's a question of finding the right computer for such a complicated job."

"The French, for example, ran into difficulties with a similar project because they tried to overload their computer with too much information," he said.

Other nations, including Britain, the United States and Austria, are also engaged in programs to catalogue their cultural heritage.

"I think it's fair to say that Italy is the hardest of them all. There has been so much artistic output here," Dr. Negri said.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

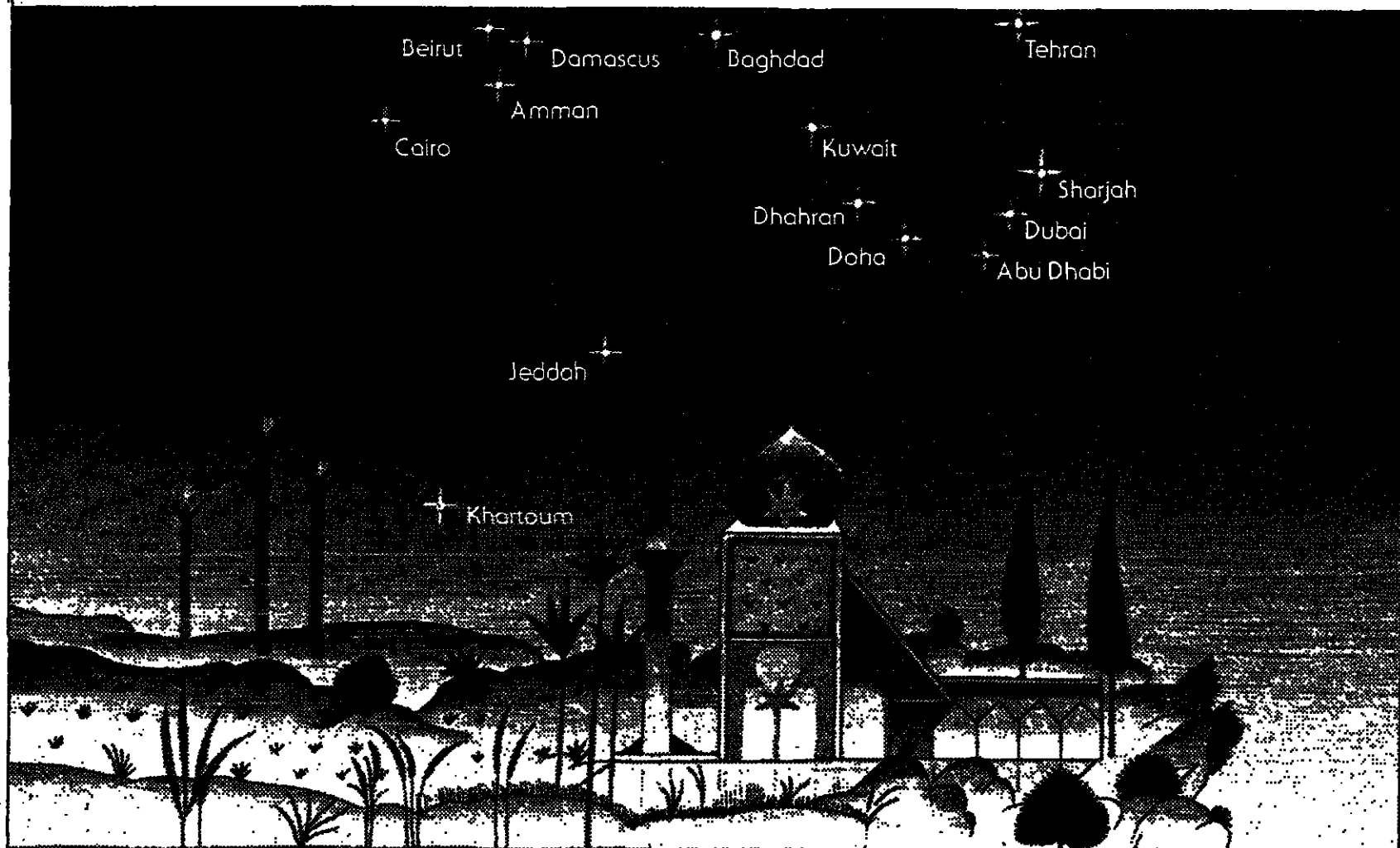
NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"The One and Only," directed by Carl Reiner, is "a safe schmalzy comedy," Vincent Canby says, about "an egomaniac, young would-be actor, Andy Schmidt, who wants to become a Broadway star in the '50s." Played by Henry Winkler, Schmidt "seems to be a comparatively elderly undergraduate at a Midwestern university where he successfully courts another undergraduate... (Kim Darby) ... by talking to coheer stalks, singing (badly) in public places and telling her how great he is." Canby adds that despite a gifted performance by Herve Villechaize, who is a mid-get, as a part-time wrestler and a full-time Romeo, the film is "an attempt to make a heart-

warming comedy about a fellow who, in the film's own terms, is an arrogant boob."

"Coma," adapted and directed by Michael Crichton, based on the best seller by Robin Cook, "is a hospital thriller that has the manner of a cool, brisk night nurse," Vincent Canby says. It stars Genevieve Bujold in a "Nancy Drew-like adventure" about a lot of fatal operations being performed in the same operating room—a fact that her boyfriend (Michael Douglas) and the hospital's chief of staff (Richard Widmark) deem as the merest coincidence. So she snoops around, "tempting fate, and more dangerously, our patience," Canby adds. "Plausibility is not always important, but in a film as bereft of distinctive style and wit as 'Coma' it helps to believe in something."

## La nouvelle constellation.



The new constellation. Our network of air routes is growing in the world's youngest new marketplace, the oil-producing countries. Wherever new business is prospering, Air France goes straight to the point, with flights and timetables tailored to your business needs.

We currently serve 14 destinations, including our new Paris-Amman and Paris-Sharjah routes. On many of our flights, you'll have the pleasure of flying aboard our new Airbus, one of the most comfortable and quiet airplanes in the world. Naturally you can rely on Air France for superior service both in flight and on the ground. And our growing network of fine Meridien Hotels throughout the area will make your stay a total pleasure.

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The best of France to all the world.

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PHILIP MORRIS International



## Human-Rights Report Cards

The United States became in 1976 the first country to write into law an obligation upon itself to issue annual judgments on the internal affairs of other states. This was done in an act requiring human-rights reports on the over 100 nations that receive one or another form of American aid. The idea was to systematize the use of aid as a lever for rights. Just what was the mixture of idealism and arrogance in this approach remains arguable. No matter: the law represented a politically irresistible conviction that American foreign policy has strayed too far from American values. Jimmy Carter drew from this current, added to it and, partly because of it, became President. He is, therefore, poorly placed to draw attention to the limitations and pitfalls of an inflexible human-rights policy, though they are becoming increasingly apparent.

The latest set of human-rights report cards underlines the point. They show that countries regarded as important for strategic, economic or political reasons, such as Iran, South Korea, the Philippines and various black African states, are to be mildly criticized but not officially penalized for shortfalls in human rights. But a little unimportant country like Nicaragua is to be both criticized and penalized; Nicaragua, we note, has made major strides forward in rights in the last year, chiefly to appease the United States. For its pains it is not only faced, as a logical consequence of the loosening up, with growing internal unrest but is also now subjected to fresh humiliation at the hands of the United States. There is a double standard, or a triple or quadruple standard, and that is unacceptable.

Increasingly, abroad as well as at home, President Carter must cope with questions

about the effectiveness of his rights policy on the one hand and its intrusiveness on the other. You may say that that is his problem, or that no policy attacked from both flanks can be all bad. But he may be tempted the worst of both worlds, and in the meantime he is losing public confidence. There is the further fact that others, catching up the banner at the point when he would put it down, are attempting to apply a rigid rights test to American participation in the international development banks and now, in a particularly inept and damaging move, in the International Monetary Fund. In these international institutions, the United States plainly does not have the right to dictate the rules the way it does in its programs of direct bilateral aid. In the name of one set of human rights, another set—having to do with economic expectations—is threatened.

Mr. Carter finds it hard to say there can be too much of a good thing. But as leader of the parade he is the one who has to indicate an appropriate line of march. It's not enough that he protests, quietly, the damaging super-pure amendments that rights advocates, in their unholy alliance with foes of development aid, keep trying to fasten to development bills. He should educate the public, perhaps first himself, in the limitations as well as the virtues of an up-front rights policy. He should make more room for the idea that in this field private groups and public opinion traditionally have a special role, and that discretion can be more effective than a battering ram. He must find the parts of the job that government alone can do well, and the private initiatives that are most effective. That's the meaning of leadership in human rights.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other U.S. Opinion

### Energy Plan Criticized

Critics of the Carter energy program are generally agreed on one contention—that the program would result in shortages. An extremely convincing case can be made out to the effect that the U.S. energy crisis is largely the result of governmental meddling, on a large scale, with energy production, research, distribution, pricing and development.

Since the Carter program would be the biggest example of governmental tampering with energy ever, the deterrent action on the market could be the worst yet. So here is a program that can be counted upon to bring about higher taxes, higher prices, more controls and further shortages. In other words, here is a program that should not be enacted.

—From the Indianapolis Star.

### U.S. Arms to Morocco

And now, it is Morocco's turn to receive U.S. arms because King Hassan is a good friend of Americans and because he is having trouble maintaining law and order in territory which he annexed by force when Spain departed from its Saharan colony.

The Carter administration has announced it would like to conclude a \$100-million arms deal. The weapons would surely be used to assist his royal highness in the battle against Algerian-backed rebels in the former Spanish Sahara.

The conflict in the Sahara is essentially a guerrilla war. While Morocco would be cheered by the receipt of U.S. arms, the administration cannot disregard Algeria's reaction to such a deal. Is it really in U.S. interests to take sides in the western Sahara? Obviously not.

—From the Hartford Courant.

## International Opinion

### Neo-Gaullist View in EEC

The speech in Brussels this week by David Owen, the foreign secretary, clearly confirms the "neo-Gaullist" attitude towards the European Community that has caused such concern in other capitals. The parallels with traditional French thinking are striking: Rejection of federalism is coupled with an intrinsic confidence in the superiority of British political and philosophical traditions; British fishermen are equated with French farmers; and Mr. Owen seems to be espousing the idea of confederation in Europe—a concept that has been endorsed by successive French leaders. His speech may have reassured his Labor party audience; it is likely to have had the opposite effect elsewhere.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### Crisis in Horn of Africa

While the West dithers in diplomatic expostulation, Cuban regular forces are systematically fighting and working to bring one African country after another into the Soviet orbit. The consequences of allowing them to conquer and occupy Angola are now disastrously apparent in the Horn of Africa. A spectacular Soviet arms-lift there, comparable only to those with which the Kremlin propelled the Arabs into the 1967 and 1973 Middle East wars, has propped up the crumbling Marxist Ethiopian empire and equipped its army for the conquest of Somalia. With Marxist Aden already a bustling Soviet base, the result will be Soviet domination of the Red and Arabian Seas. Cuban pilots in Soviet aircraft have already played a major part in turning the tide in the Ogaden. Cuban ground forces are beginning to take part in the fighting.

President Carter's remonstrances are like water off the Kremlin's back. He and the

NATO countries must show they mean business by cutting off the credits, technology and grain supplies that support the Soviet war machine. As for the Horn of Africa, things have now gone so far that precautionary and warning military moves are necessary.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### India-Pakistan Talks

Mr. Vajpayee (India's foreign minister) and Gen. Zia (Pakistan's ruler) appear, sadly, to have spent most of their time discussing... Kashmir. Perhaps that was inevitable; but it remains a bad mistake. Whatever the chicanery that denied Pakistan control of the vale 30 years ago, there is no immediate or realistic prospect of rewriting history.

A Kashmir settlement will only stand a chance when Zia and [Morarji] Desai [the Prime Minister of India] (or more probably their heirs) publicly recognize that living together and trading together are better than endless, inconclusive wars.

—From the Guardian (London).

### Human Rights in Russia

Making a mockery [of the Belgrade conference to review progress under the Helsinki agreement] is precisely what, the Soviet Union has been doing, in the most savage and inhuman manner. The brave men who set up an informal group to monitor implementation in the Soviet Union of the Helsinki agreement (which was, after all, signed by President Brezhnev, no less) have been mercilessly harried and imprisoned without trial. Presumably the cynical men in Moscow are merely waiting for what they regard as the farcical proceedings in Belgrade to end. What hope, with people like this?

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

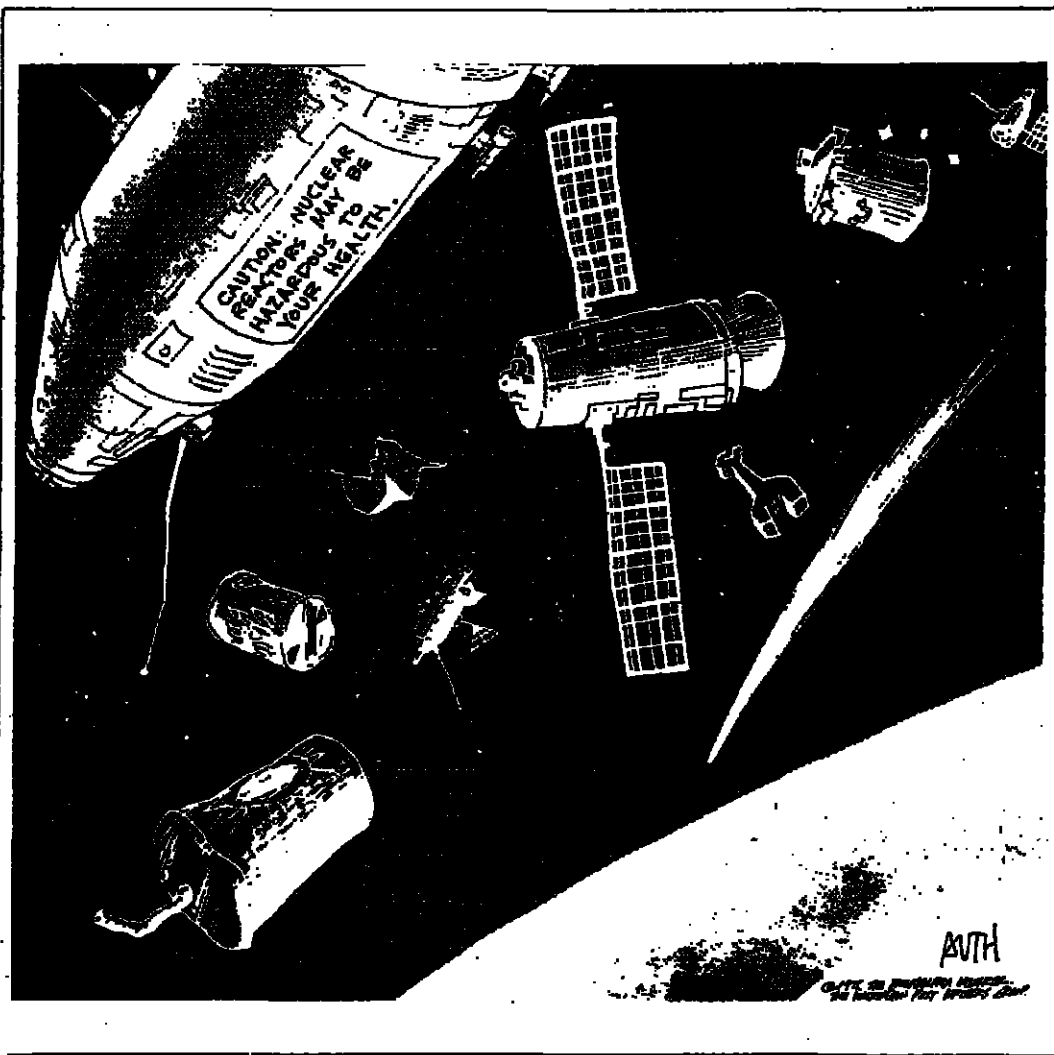
February 9, 1903

LONDON—"If tumultuous applause, curtain raised again and again, persistent calls for Forbes Robertson, and the author indicate success, then George Fleming's adaption of Rudyard Kipling's novel 'The Light That Failed,' produced at the Lyric on Saturday night, appears certain of a lengthy period of popularity," says the Daily Telegraph.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 9, 1928

WASHINGTON—The Senate tonight deferred action on Sen. Robert M. La Follette's resolution to put the Senate on record as opposed to more than two presidential terms for one man. The postponement was arranged by private agreement. And Sen. William Borah took the occasion to propose an amendment of one presidential term of seven years for one man.



## Moscow's Forgotten Missile

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Every once in a while something happens here, usually by accident, to startle the nations of the world out of their narrow differences and remind them of their common dangers.

The latest example was that ungraced or discredited Soviet satellite that crashed with its deadly radioactive fumes and wastes into the lowly Northwest Territories of Canada.

It could have come down anywhere in the terrestrial world. All the atomic nations that monitor satellite traffic in outer space were not sure that it would land in lonely or densely populated areas. In fact, with all their fancy modern gear, they couldn't even predict the continent where it would come down.

Early on the morning of the 24th of January, President Carter said at his news conference of Jan. 30, "I was notified that the satellite would enter the atmosphere quite early. We did not know whether it would hit between Hawaii, or on a very high curve up to the northern part of Canada, or the western coast of Africa, because sometimes satellites can skip from one place to another as they enter the atmosphere."

### 'Skip'

His use of the word "skip" tells us something about the atomic world of space where our children may live.

It is clearly going to be a quite different world, requiring wholly new rules. "One-two-three-O'leary," skip here, skip there, guess where? And down it comes, maybe in Hawaii, maybe in Canada, maybe in Africa, who knows? The untold story is what was going on in Washington, Moscow, London, and the other atomic capitals at that time.

The first point is that in a world of nation states, anybody can shoot anything on any orbit into space, and while everybody can be threatened, nobody is directing traffic.

The second point is that the Soviets were really not very helpful. On the 12th of January President Carter personally decided to notify the Soviet Union that

Washington was aware that the satellite was getting out of control.

This was done in a private conversation with Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador in Washington. Dobrynin replied, according to the highest officials here, that there was nothing to worry about, that Cosmos 954 was "designed" to "disintegrate" as it came back into the earth's atmosphere and that there was no "possibility" of an explosion. Carter and the task force he set up in the White House as early as the 19th of last December were not satisfied with Dobrynin's assurances, and asked for details about the fuel aboard Cosmos 954—was it U-235 or what? All this was highly secret, but I have the impression that Dobrynin, on instructions from his government, was defensive, and until pressed by the White House reluctant to make clear the critical facts.

### The Decision

Meanwhile, there was the hard question in Washington of whether or to announce to the world what was going on. If nobody knew where Cosmos 954 might land, shouldn't all nations in potential target areas be advised? The decision was made here, and in retrospect it was probably wise, that every precaution should be taken, but that no public announcement should be made that might arouse unnecessary anxiety all over the world.

Cosmos 954 was a one or two-day wonder in the press and on television, but there is reason for saving here that it had a profound effect on President Carter personally.

He had been worrying about the Panama Canal, President Sadat of Egypt, Prime Minister Begin of Israel, tax reform, welfare reform, Social Security reform and many other things until this crazy wrong-way Soviet satellite brought him back to the larger questions of the universe.

"I think," he said, "we need to have more rigid safety precautions assured among all nations in earth-orbiting satellites. In fact, we would be glad to forgo the deployment of any such satellites

altogether, and will pursue that option along with the Soviet Union."

But by the accident of Cosmos 954, Carter has begun to think much more seriously about the whole problem of the control of nuclear energy, not only in space, but on earth, and even under the sea. Should there not be new agreements between the nations about the uses of atomic energy in space? Should the nations not be paying more attention to the development of the mineral resources of the sea? And the avoidance of war under the oceans and in space?

### Weakness

What the accident of the Cosmos 954 has done is that it has dramatized, at least for officials in Washington, the weakness of present national and international controls of atomic energy, and the imperative need for new nuclear regulations among the nations on earth, in space, and under the seas.

It was lucky where Cosmos 954 came down. Nothing was lost, but in the capitals tracking its colossal everything for a few days and weeks seemed in peril and officials here at least are beginning to think about how the nations of the world can begin to think, not about their immediate differences, but about their common interests in living together in the atomic age of the coming century.

## Rhodesia Powder Keg: On Seeking a Strategy

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Who should rule Rhodesia once the white government of Ian Smith steps down—the Patriotic Front who are shooting their way in from outside bases in Mozambique and Zambia, or Bishop Muzorewa, Rev. Sithole and Chief Chirau who are peacefully negotiating in Salisbury an "internal settlement?"

British Foreign Secretary David Owen, together with the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, have answered the question with an independent middle-way solution of their own, the so-called Anglo-American proposals which would give all sides a say in the new Zimbabwe.

Sentiment in Britain, however, is very much on the side of those in Salisbury. So powerful is the support for an "internal settlement" that there is a real danger that it could drastically limit Owen's and Young's room for maneuver.

### Tacking

Moreover, Owen appears to be tacking into the pro-internal settlement pressure. Why? Owen's private view is that the "internal settlement" could mean civil war in Rhodesia, a war that would bring large numbers of Cubans south and would make large-scale war in southern Africa more likely. But this overriding concern at the moment is to pressure the Patriotic Front to negotiate the Anglo-American plan. The "internal settlement," he believes, paces the Patriotic Front more effectively than anything else.

On present performance the chances are that Owen's strategy will be proved right. In Malawi last week, the Patriotic Front committed themselves to recognizing the results of free elections in which they participate. They agreed to a transitional period of British colonial rule under Lord Carter. They also agreed to some role, though undefined, for UN troops.

Moreover, the Patriotic Front's own long-term interests are bound up with the Anglo-American proposals, not least their desire to take over a well-run country that is functioning, orderly and economically successful.

It is in the self-interest of the Patriotic Front's principal backers, the Presidents of Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, to support such a compromise. They do not want to see an expanded war with large-scale Soviet and Cuban involvement, a war they couldn't control, as they do the present relatively low-key one.

For much the same reasons, the South Africans have a vested interest in pushing Smith to be more amenable to the Patriotic Front. If the Cuban-Soviet military presence were to be given a legitimacy on the southern side of the Zambezi, their own chances of avoiding a bloody race war would be much reduced.

The danger with Owen's strategy, however, is that it offers no guarantee of success. The Patriotic Front could make the error of trying their bid too high. Or the South Africans could miscalculate and deceive themselves into thinking that an "internal settlement" once in place would force the West and the front-line Presidents into accepting "political realities."

The latter mistake is the most likely, for, as the debate in Britain holds, it is all too easy to see the "internal settlers" as the good guys and the guerrillas as terrorist outlaws. If public opinion is so one-sided in Britain it is even more so in South Africa, at least among the all-white electorate.

Owen could easily find himself boxed into supporting an internal settlement, particularly if Smith and Muzorewa went through the careful motions of free elections and a full-scale amnesty for political prisoners and guerrillas.

To avoid this, Owen should now change direction and go on the offensive while he has still the chance. His U.S. colleague Ambassador Young, admittedly with less domestic pressure to worry him, has already done this. For Mr. Young, an "internal settlement" would be like the "settlement" of the Middle East in 1948 that produced "30 years of bloodshed and violence." He also observes: "The hanging and torture of the Rhodesian defense forces makes one question who is terrorizing the people of Zimbabwe."

### Needs to Tell

The Patriotic Front, Owen should remind himself, is paced by the "internal settlement" anyway and it does not need him to keep pointing this out. Owen needs to be free to lead public opinion to a greater understanding of the goals and purposes of the Patriotic Front. He needs to tell the public that they are the ones who for years were imprisoned by Smith, who tried to negotiate with him (on terms milder than Muzorewa's) and were refused, and who in desperation were driven to fight. He should tell Mr. Vorster, Mr. Smith and Mr. Muzorewa that Britain will never recognize a regime that is not the product of elections in which the Patriotic Front freely participate.

If Owen doesn't succeed in this educational job and Smith, Muzorewa and South Africa become engaged in a civil war with the Patriotic Front, the West through force of public opinion could end up on the wrong side. The West will be for South Africa and against the Africans and the Cubans.

Not only would the West end up on the side of injustice, it would have handed to the Soviet Union the wealth of Africa on a plate. It would be a political disaster even worse than Vietnam.

## Feminism's Impact on U.S. Politics

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The question that many of us have had for a long time about the women's movement in the United States has been this: At what point, on what issue, and in what way will it intersect with the traditional main concern of U.S. politics?

That question, I would guess, is about to be answered. Since it surfaced in its modern form, about a decade ago, feminism has forced open doors of consciousness and of power—than any comparable social movement of our time.

It has been, in its own terms, an extraordinary success. But so long as it focused principally on issues of particular if not parochial interest to its own adherents—whether rape-law reform, abortion or custody questions—it was, to a measurable degree, fencing itself off from the mainstream political coalitions rooted in the economic issues of our society.

### Intersection

But now the intersection is about to occur. Women are focusing on the central political-economic-social questions of the cities and the poor, and they are doing so in a fashion that may well alter the way in which those issues are met.

That, at least, is one of the strongest impressions this reporter drew from last week's White House Conference on Economic Development, the national "town meeting" on the economic future of the United States.

In part that impression was created by the happenstance fact that the two Cabinet members most intimately involved with the issues on the conference agenda are Secretary of Commerce Juanita M. Kreps and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Patricia Roberts Harris.

They are feminists of a very special sort—a highly intelligent, highly successful economist (Kreps) and lawyer (Harris) who, compel attention by the force of their very different personalities.

### Antagonists

While they have been allies in some past battles inside the Carter administration, they are very much antagonists now in a rather mean, turf-and-policy fight over the future direction of federal

programs for the cities and their people. That is a measure of strength, not a cause for consternation. When, if ever, before in our national history has a major question of domestic policy (billions of dollars and the hopes of many people turn on the outcome of this argument) depended so heavily on the skills of two women politicians?

But Kreps and Harris represent only the beginning of the women's surge to positions in the forefront of the urban-and-welfare debate. The last five years, and particularly the last two, have seen a real breakthrough by women in local leadership. It is reflected by the central role of female city politicians in setting the tone and shaping the recommendations of the White House conference.

From Barbara Mikulski of Baltimore to Carol Bellamy of New York City to Lila Cockrell of San Antonio to Phyllis Lamphere of Seattle, it was the women U.S. representatives, mayors and city council members who gave the most pointed definitions to the choices facing this society in urban policy: Is private investment enough? Can the federal government help, or is it too ensnared in its own inflexibility? Can community values find expression beyond the level of the neighborhood without segmenting the larger society in the process?

One reason the women can speak more effectively to these questions is that they are newly enough arrived in positions of power not to be defensive about the mistakes of the past. They can tell it like it is.

But one also begins to sense that they can also bring a fresh perspective and suggest new avenues for action, by the way in which they redefine the problems.

One day, L. Gov. Mary Ann Krupak of New York, Deputy Height of the National Council of Negro Women and Carmen Votaw of the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women held a joint press conference on behalf of eight feminist groups to talk about poverty in the United States. Their essential point was very simple. As they put it, "More and more, poverty is becoming a female problem."

They cited some simple but stunning statistics in support of that proposition. "Women are the sole heads of 34 per cent of all minority families and 11 per cent of all white families. In 1972, 52 per cent of the former and 35 per cent of the latter were below the poverty level."

By contrast, they said, only 5 per cent of the families with an adult white male in them were in poverty. Those simple facts came as a surprise in my part of the room. And they certainly suggest a different way of looking at—and perhaps even dealing with—the poverty problem in the United States.



## Countries in OPEC Become Net Borrowers

PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—For the first time since the 1973 oil price rise, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have become net borrowers of new funds from the international banking system, data compiled by the Bank for International Settlements shows.

This contrasts with the role of OPEC countries in recent years as being a major source of new funds.

In the third quarter of 1977, the OPEC group of countries borrowed \$2.2 billion in new funds, compared with only \$400 million in the second quarter.

Moreover, the BIS said that the OPEC countries also restructured their balances with banks, moving some funds out of dollars into other currencies. They moved their deposits—probably in dollars—with branches of U.S. banks in the offshore centers of the Caribbean and the Far East by \$600 million.

They also drew down their deposits with banks in the European Group of Ten countries by \$200 million and at the same time built up their non-dollar deposits in these countries by \$1.4 billion.

Overall, however, the OPEC countries continue to be a major net source of funds for international bank lending. At the end of September last year, their deposits with banks totaled \$73.1 billion and their borrowings \$21.9 billion, leaving a net surplus position of \$51.2 billion.

The report also said that international bank lending continued to grow at a well-sustained pace in the third quarter of 1977, with most of the increase coming from banks in the Euro-currency market because there was no expansion in lending overseas by banks in the United States.

Total gross assets of banks in the Group of Ten countries as well as branches of U.S. banks in the main offshore centers of the Caribbean and the Far East expanded by \$18 billion in the third quarter to a total of \$590 billion.

Figures Distorted  
The growth in the first nine months totaled \$45.5 billion, compared with \$58.5 billion a year earlier. But the bank said that gross figures are distorted by double counting, resulting from the redepositing of funds between reporting banks.

If this double-counting is excluded, the growth of international lending accelerated to \$45 billion in the first nine months of the year from \$40 billion in the like 1976 period, but the total of international bank credit outstanding at the end of September, 1977, reaching about \$375 billion.

The BIS said that net of double counting, there was a \$15-billion growth in international bank credit during the third quarter of last year, compared with \$10 billion in the first quarter and \$20 billion in the second.

Among other notable developments was the beginning of repayments during the third quarter by Italian and British non-bank sectors, which had been large borrowers of Euro-currency funds in the first half of 1977.

Thus, growth of lending to the European Group of Ten countries slowed down, but lending to non-OPEC developing countries accelerated and there was a large flow of bank funds to the United States, the BIS said.

Franc Gains, Pound Rallies After Slump  
LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—The pound and the French franc were featured in otherwise lackluster trading today on the foreign exchange market in Europe.

The pound came under moderate pressure around noon, possibly because of a large commercial bill order to drop, plunging 80 points in a half hour to \$1.9225. The Bank of England may have seen its currency small amounts help along the way down, one trader said.

After the results of Britain's miners' wage talks, indicating a shift closer to the government's 10-per-cent wage increase limit, sterling staged a sharp recovery. In an initial 55-point gain it hit \$1.9380 and finished at \$1.9325, down only 8 points on the day.

There were a lot of bearish thoughts around, one dealer commented. Money supply and interest rate trends appeared unchangeable and worries persisted about the wage situation. But dealers' view may have eliminated one major concern.

Overall, however, the OPEC countries continue to be a major net source of funds for international bank lending. At the end of September last year, their deposits with banks totaled \$73.1 billion and their borrowings \$21.9 billion, leaving a net surplus position of \$51.2 billion.

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W. German Industry Orders Increase 4.2% in December  
BONN, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—New orders to West German manufacturing industry rose by 4.2 per cent in December from November and were up 6.8 per cent from December, 1976, the Economics Ministry said today.

The seasonally adjusted index, which is based on 1970 equals 100, rose from 178.1 in November to 186.1 in December, up from 186 in November and also up from 183 in December, 1976.

Domestic orders rose 5.3 per cent in December from November, and were up 6.8 per cent from December, 1976. The index stood at 158 in December, compared with a downward-revised 150 in November and 148 in the year-earlier month.

Foreign orders declined slightly in the month, however. The index fell 0.5 per cent to 211 from an upward-revised 213 in November, but was up 5.5 per cent from 200 in December, 1976.

New orders to the manufacturing industry rose 6.5 per cent in the November-December period from the September-October period. Foreign orders showed a rise of nearly 7 per cent in the two-month period, while domestic orders were up by 3.5 per cent.

The ministry attributed the strong upturn to a 9-per-cent rise in orders for capital goods in the November-December period from the preceding two-month period.

It said that orders to the commodity goods sector rose 1.5 per cent in the two-month period, while orders for consumer goods declined 0.5 per cent in the November-December period from the preceding two-month period.

Japan Machine Orders  
TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—The government Economic Planning Agency announced today that Japan's machinery orders on a seasonally adjusted basis in December rose by 1.4 per cent from November, when the adjusted figure dropped by 0.5 per cent from October.

December orders from private sectors, excluding ship orders and electric power producer's orders, were up 4.2 per cent from the previous month, the agency said.

U.K. Prices Rise By 6% in Month  
LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—The rise in the British Price Commission index, considered a leading indicator of retail prices, was 6 per cent in the six months to January compared with 6 per cent in December and 5.8 per cent in November.

The Price Commission said today: "The flatter trend in the underlying rate of notified price increases has continued. However, the effect of the low level of notifications in August and September, 1977, after the Price Commission Act came into force, will be reflected in the six-month averages over the next two months."

The Price Commission index is based on price increases proposed by larger British concerns and they take at least 28 days to come into effect.

## But Pay in U.S. Is Higher

### Workers Abroad Beat Inflation

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—The average working person in the United States is faring appreciably better, as the paycheck's purchasing power has been steadily rising since 1974. However, workers abroad have managed to keep ahead of inflation much better than their U.S. counterparts.

Economists peruse assorted figures to try to pin down in dollars-and-cents terms the financial health of individuals. The figures take tax payments into account and strip away the distorting influence of inflation. What remains is a rough approximation of individual living standards. It is raw purchasing power—the amount of goods and services that take-home income actually can buy.

The amount of goods and services that the average weekly paycheck could buy last year was \$93.77. This was up from \$91.79 in 1976 and exceeded an average of \$90.50 in 1975 and \$90.97 in 1974. But the latest figure remains appreciably below \$95.73 in 1973 and \$96.64 in 1972, a record year.

To arrive at such buying-power data, analysts at the Bureau of Labor Statistics express the statistics in terms of the dollar's 1967 value, to eliminate inflation. In addition, the figures are calculated for the archetypal U.S. breadwinner—the worker with three dependents employed in a non-supervisory job in a private business.

While the average increase in paycheck buying power over the last dozen years works out to less than 3 per cent, the picture varies considerably from occupation to occupation, as the table shows.

	Paycheck Buying Power Dollars	Change Since 1967 Per Cent
Mining .....	132.08	+11
Construction .....	138.26	+4
Manufacturing .....	113.50	+9

	Paycheck Buying Power Dollars	Change Since 1967 Per Cent
Transport .....	132.52	+12
Finance .....	88.17	-1
Retailing .....	74.23	-1
Other service .....	81.50	+11

Even if the breadwinner's buying power has recently fared considerably better than the BLS paycheck data indicate, other statistics suggest that gains in key countries abroad have far outpaced the U.S. performance.

Comparable data covering weekly paychecks are not available, but BLS statisticians have constructed an international comparison of the average hourly earnings of production workers, adjusted for inflation in the respective countries. It traces the gain in "real" hourly pay from 1967 to 1976, the latest year available for all the countries studied. The table also shows the actual hourly pay levels reached in each country in 1976, expressed in dollar terms.

	Real Pay Gain Per Cent	Hourly Pay Level Dollars
Japan .....	114	3.29
West Germany .....	50	6.62
France .....	59	4.68
Italy .....	128	4.22
Britain .....	28	3.04
Sweden .....	43	8.27
Canada .....	40	7.32
United States .....	8	6.84

"The workers abroad have managed to keep ahead of inflation much better than their U.S. counterparts," comments a BLS economist. This has been done, she adds, despite the fact that prices have risen faster in many of the foreign countries than in the United States. One consolation for U.S. workers, apparent in the table, is that despite the lag their hourly pay remains higher than in most of the other countries.

## 'Impossible to Make Commitments'

### Japanese Refuse to Cut Car Sales in Britain

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—Japanese car makers refused today to make any promises to limit their exports to Britain this year.

The Japan Auto Manufacturers Association and the British counterpart, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, held two days of closed talks that ended today.

A joint communiqué said the SMMT "expressed a very strong view that the sales of Japanese cars this year should not exceed the level of last year."

But JAMA said in the communiqué that "it is impossible to make commitments to any form of restriction in terms of quantity or of market share."

Japanese car makers sold five times more cars in Britain during January than in December and doubled their market share, SMMT figures show. Reuters reported.

Japanese sales totaled 19,897 in January to take 13.05 per cent of the market against 3,725, or 6.44 per cent, in December. At the same time total car sales in Britain rose to 152,350 from the seasonally depressed 57,828 in December and 114,096 in January, 1977.

In January, 1977, Japanese car makers sold 8,550 vehicles to take 7.61 per cent of the British market, SMMT figures show.

Japan shipped 178,100 cars and trucks to Britain in 1977, a 30-per-cent increase over 1976. Japanese automakers ended up with a 10.6-per-cent share of the British car market, compared with 9.4 per cent in 1976.

British car manufacturers had claimed the 1-per-cent increase violated a gentlemen's agreement in which Japan promised little or no increase in exports last year over 1976. But JAMA and all major Japanese automakers deny they made any such pact.

The Japanese say they merely predicted, not promised, that there would be no significant increase in their share of the British market last year.

The communiqué said SMMT forecast a 1978 demand for autos in Britain of 1.45 million, up nearly 10 per cent from 1977.

The communiqué added that "JAMA expressed its view that it will be unlikely that Japanese car sales in the United Kingdom will seriously affect the U.K. motor industry."

COLOGNE, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Seiichi Kato, president of Toyota, said in an interview published today that Japan would soon have to impose voluntary quotas on car exports.

"Japanese cars on the export markets will soon be thrown back in the sea," he told the magazine Auto Zeitung.

He said Japan was under pressure to put down its share of foreign markets. "We will have no choice but to accept a reduction in our sales," he said. "We are doing so already in Britain and France. The French government let us know unmistakably that it would not like to see our share of the market grow to more than 3 per cent."

Mr. Kato said he was particularly concerned about new car developments in the United States. "We are convinced that the American new models will be very successful in competing with imported cars, especially Japanese," he told the magazine.

"For us there is no other solution but success. We can only survive by our industrial achievements. Unlike European countries we have no national sources of energy, no minerals and no agriculture to speak of."

## Société Générale Payout

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—Société Générale de Belgique, Belgium's major holding company, announced that it is proposing a net dividend of 140 francs a share for 1977, up from 135 francs paid for 1976.

## Stock Prices Advance on Wall St.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (IPT).—Stock prices added another gain to yesterday's strong advance today as action on Wall Street returned to normal following two illiquid-shortened trading sessions.

Analysts attributed the upswing to a drying up of selling, which they called a positive technical and psychological factor.

Also helping the rally was the continuous flow of favorable corporate earnings and reports, the analysts said.

Yesterday, Du Pont said it anticipates "continued improvements" in earnings this year, and General Motors late Monday reported a 17-per-cent increase in fourth quarter earnings.

This helped the Dow Jones industrial average run up a gain of more than 10 points yesterday, its best performance so far this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.81 points to 782.66. It was up 5.28 at 3 p.m.

Gainers outpaced losers by about 95 to about 450, and volume totaled 21.3 million shares, compared with 14.73 million yesterday.

The rally's support was more evident in the advance-decline figures on the Big Board, where gainers outnumbered losers by a ratio of better than nine to five.

A prominent loser on the NYSE was Marshall Field, falling 7 7/8 to 30 7/8 in busy trading. The

company has been fighting a tender offer from Carter Hawley Hale.

Eastman Kodak, which introduced a new line of pocket cameras and cut prices for its handle instant camera, rose 1 1/4 to 46 1/2.

Polaroid picked up 1 1/4 to 25 1/2. Boeing, active on the Big Board, advanced 1 1/8 to 39 1/2. The company raised its dividend earlier this week.

Among companies reporting improved earnings, CBS rose 1 1/8 to 45 1/8 and Carnett picked up 1 1/4 to 36. Pan American, which came

in with a profit for 1977 following a year-ago loss, rose 1 1/8 to 51 1/4, while American Airlines, posting higher year earnings, eased 1 1/8 to 9 7/8. Both carriers, however, reported fourth quarter losses.

Some energy-related issues again were strong, reflecting hope a compromise on natural gas pricing will be reached shortly by the congressional energy conference committee.

Superior Oil rose 7 to 27 1/2. General American Oil & Gas 7 1/8 to 32 and Reserve Oil & Gas 1 1/8 to 18 3/8. Getty fell 1 to 182 1/2.

## Consumer Confidence Rises In U.S. for 3d Month in Row

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—U.S. consumer confidence rose in January for the third consecutive month, according to a survey sponsored by the Conference Board, a New York-based research organization.

The survey, which covered 5,000 households across the country, showed the consumer confidence index increased 5 points from December to 104.8. This index, which uses the year 1969-1970 as a base year, has risen 20 per cent since October, the board said.

However, the board added that the "buying plans" index declined to 122.6 in January from a record 136.9 in December.

The survey indicated an increase in consumer confidence about both current and future economic conditions. About 33 per cent of the families surveyed described current conditions as "good," compared with 27 per cent in December.

Only 27 per cent of those surveyed said jobs are "hard to get," which the board said was the lowest figure in five years and a decrease from more than 31 per cent in December.

In addition, more than 35 per cent of the households expect their incomes to increase during the next six months, the highest figure in the survey's 10-year history.

"The duration and dimensions of these trends would indicate that current consumer optimism is not an aberration but the real thing," said Fabian Linden, director of consumer research at the Conference Board.

"While the country's gross national product reading was less than spectacular in the fourth quarter, consumer confidence suggests that the economy is rolling into 1978 at an accelerating pace."

"The upswing in consumer spirits could mean that official economic data in the coming months will reflect more strength than expected."

The board said plans to buy automobiles, both new and used, continue "at high levels." According to the survey, 82 per cent of the families plan to buy a car during the next six months, "only fractionally" less than the 94 per cent in December. The board added that about 4.7 per cent of the families plan to buy a home during the next six months, compared with 5.1 per cent in December.

Families planning to buy major appliances rose to 39 per cent from 36 per cent in December. "Biggest gains were registered for refrigerators, washing machines, ranges and color television sets," the board said.

Peugeot Seeks Loan  
PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—Peugeot-Citroën, holding company for the French auto group, is raising \$200 million over eight years through a banking group led by Lazard Frères. The loan carries a spread of 3.4 of a percentage point over the London inter-bank offered rate for 6-month Euro-dollar deposits and has a grace period of five years.

## Romania Gets Euromart Loan For Coal Investment in U.S.

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—The Romanian Foreign Trade Bank has obtained a \$53-million, five-year Euromart loan from a syndicate led by First Chicago Ltd. to finance what appears to be the Communist country's first investment in the United States.

First Chicago, the London-based investment banking subsidiary of First National Bank of Chicago, said the loan would be applied by Mineraimportexport, the Romanian state company, for the development of a coal mine in Bucharest County, Va., which is operated by Island Creek Coal Co., a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Co.

Under a contract with Occidental Petroleum, Mineraimportexport has agreed to purchase up to 273 million tons of coal, which could be worth up to \$2 billion, First Chicago said.

"The \$53-million loan represents an initial payment by the Romanians and will be used to assist the mine's development. The mine will produce high-grade metallurgical coal which the Romanians need for their expanding steel industry," the bank said.

A First Chicago spokesman said Romania's decision to invest in the United States demonstrated a much greater sophistication in East-West financial transactions than was apparent only a few years ago.

The interest cost of the loan was not disclosed. However, banking sources said that Romania agreed to pay interest that varies at 1 point above interbank Eurodollar offered rates.

Champagne Exports  
PARIS, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—Exports of champagne from France increased by 20 per cent in 1977 to 45.7 million bottles, the Champagne Industry Federation reported. Sales on the home market were 7.1 per cent up on those of 1976 at 124.5 million bottles.

Mr. Jenkins, who conferred with Mr. Fukuda during an official visit to Japan last October, is urging him to personally see to it that various efforts by the Japanese to open an EEC-Japan dialogue on the trade problems are not stalled at lower levels, sources said.

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Dated: January 26, 1978

## February 1, 1978

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**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 8**

LOCK, FRED S

[illegible][illegible]

## (lock) Feb. 8

— 12 Months — Stock		Yld. P/E		100s.	3 p.m.	
High.	Low.	Div in \$			High	Low
3	1	KingOf		71	39	2%
18 1/4	6 1/4	Kinard	25 1/2	2 1/2	6	2%
35 1/2	20 1/2	Kinard	11	25	27 1/2	27 1/2
1 1/2	3/4	KiF	5	25	4 1/2	4 1/2
6 1/2	5 1/2	Kleinerts	3	2	6 1/2	5 1/2
28	14 1/2	Kollme	36	2.1	8	17 1/2

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## Lift for French

Fen Captures Slalom,  
1st Edging Soelkner

France, Feb. 8 (AP)—Fenine Pelen, the 17-year-old French slalom skier, captured the World Cup women's slalom today by edging Soelkner.

Pelen, who had won the slalom at the 1977 World Cup, was the favorite to win today. She had a strong start, leading the race from the first turn.

Pelen's fifth victory in the slalom, and her second in the World Cup, came after a strong performance in the first run.

Pelen's victory was a surprise, as she had not won the slalom since 1977. She was the only skier to finish the race in under 40 seconds.

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Fenine Pelen in the World Cup slalom yesterday.

In third place is the formidable Annemarie Moser, looking for her sixth World Cup, who missed a gate in the first leg today and abandoned.

Moser has already clocked up the three downhill victories she needs for maximum World Cup points in the discipline. But time is running out for her to get the

slalom and giant slalom points required.

There are just five races left and she must finish in the first three in four of them to stand a chance of catching Wenzel, so for her tomorrow's giant is vital.

Meanwhile, training is under way at nearby Chamrousse for Friday's men's downhill.

World Cup Slalom

1. Fenine Pelen	34.35
2. Lea Soelkner	34.90
3. Fabienne Serrat	35.17
4. Hanni Wenzel	35.21
5. Annemarie Moser	35.24
6. Maria Eder	35.25
7. Heidi Zechmeister	35.25
8. Regina Stach	35.25
9. Christina Cooper	35.26

World Cup Standings	Points
1. Hanni Wenzel	149
2. Lea Soelkner	125
3. Annemarie Moser-Freel	109
4. Fabienne Serrat	85
5. Maria Eder	82
6. Monika Kaserer	78
7. Lea Soelkner	70
8. Fenine Pelen	69
9. Maria-Theres Wiedl	53
10. Cindy Nelson	52

France Ties  
Italy, 2-2,  
In SoccerComes From Behind  
In Naples Friendly

NAPLES, Feb. 8 (AP)—France survived a controversial penalty and came from behind to tie Italy, 2-2, with a strong finish here today in a warmup game for the two teams, played in the same preliminary group of World Cup soccer in Argentina in June.

The Italians led, 2-0, at half-time, but France bounced back behind the sparkling play of a midfield masterminded by Michel Platini to miss victory just by a technicality in the final minutes of play.

Center forward Francesco Graziani scored twice for Italy, on a penalty in the 14th minute and on a beautiful head shot in the 23d.

Another neat header by Dominique Bathenay on a corner kick in the 51st and a free shot by Platini in the 80th evened the score for France.

No Whistle

Platini had also scored in the 33d on another terrific free kick, but Spanish referee Francisco Martinez had not whistled for play to resume and the shot had to be repeated, and failed.

Italy had a strong start and led the game for 25 minutes. Then the home team clearly faded as France, although not pressing too hard and not stepping on the gas, took over at midfield and



Italy's Francesco Graziani boots ball past French goalie Andre Rey in match in Naples.

started putting some pressure on the Italian defense.

The French lacked scoring power and only one shot was within the frame of the Italian net in the first half. The music changed, however, in the second half, with the visitors conducting repeated attacks through the baffled Italian defense.

As predicted, Platini and team captain Marius Tresor were the best players for France, together with Bathenay and Christian Dalger in the second half.

Veteran midfielder Romeo Benetti, who played because of an injury to Renato Zaccarelli, was the best man on the Italian side.

The game was clearly influenced by the penalty for Italy. Mid-

fielder Marco Tardelli came charging down the center and clashed in the French goal area with Tresor, who was clearly aiming at the ball.

The two fell and the referee called it a penalty, gesturing that the French defender had not hit the ball but the player, Graziani's shot sailed right inside the post for a goal and France was shaken.

In the 15th minute, French goalie Andre Rey punched away a strong left footer by winger Roberto Bettiga from several meters off on an attack by

Claudio Sala down the left side-

lines, where the French defense was weakest throughout the game.

Seven minutes later Sala did it again and this time his pass sailed past Rey's reach and landed on Graziani's head for the second goal.

The game practically ended here for Italy as France surged into command, although just gradually. French team manager Michel Hidalgo changed a winger — Gernreich in and Rouyer out — and a midfielder, playing Henri Michel for Jean-Marc Guillon, and the French attacks became faster, more consistent and accurate.

## Havlicek Nearing Retirement

## Celtics Losing Another Link With the Glory Days

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT)—When the next National Basketball Association season arrives, uniform No. 17 will hang from the rafters of Boston Garden, along with 13 championship flags and the retired numbers of other Celtic greats, including Bill Russell, Bob Cousy and Tom Heinsohn.

John Havlicek recently announced his retirement, effective at the end of the season. Since the Celtics are in the throes of one of their worst seasons and are unlikely to make the playoffs, Havlicek would play his final game on April 9 against the Buffalo Braves, one day after his 38th birthday. And with his retirement, another link to "Celtic pride" and "Celtic dynasty," once the most feared words in pro basketball, will pass into history.

"John wanted to announce earlier that this would be his last season," said Larry Fleisher, the Celtics' president and general manager, who had asked him to wait. Now, with the Celtics in the final stages of making their last swing around the country, Havlicek wants to say goodbye to the fans.

Havlicek Leaves His Marks

During his 17 seasons, Havlicek, with his durability and consistency, has written his name indelibly into the record books. Every time he walks onto the court his record of having competed in more than 1,200 games grows. Additionally, he is the only player in NBA history to score more than 1,000 points in 15 consecutive seasons, and his more than 25,000 points rank him third on the career scoring list behind Wilt Chamberlain (31,419) and Oscar Robertson (28,710).

Havlicek has been in 13 playoffs and on seven Celtic championship teams. His 3,376 points scored in playoff competition are second only to Jerry West, now the Los Angeles Lakers coach.

But Havlicek's value has never been reflected in statistics. Through the years he has been a Celtic inspiration and coordinator on the court. When Havlicek would run, the Celtics would follow. He was their Pied Piper.

West, who played 14 seasons with the Lakers, once said of Havlicek: "He's a freak. His endurance is incredible. There's not a man in the NBA who can stay with John the entire game."

Conteh Victor But Sidelined

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP)—John Conteh, fresh from a comeback victory over America's Joe Foweraker, learned from doctors today he cannot box again for at least two months.

The 26-year-old Briton had six stitches in a cut above his left cheekbone — the legacy from his hard and unconvincing 10-round points victory over Foweraker last night. The doctors' verdict spoiled Conteh's plans for a world light-heavyweight title fight against Mate Parlov of Yugoslavia in April or May.

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and survive. His body is made to go on forever."

After the Celtics had lost eight of their first nine games, the 6-5 Havlicek was benched in favor of Cedric (Cornybread) Maxwell, the team's top draft choice. It was the first time a healthy Havlicek, the Celtic captain, was not in a starting lineup since early in the 1969-70 season when he finally gave up being the best sixth man in the game.

There had been reports, before Heinsohn was dismissed and after Auerbach had turned down the job to return to coaching, that Havlicek had been offered the job as the team's head coach.

"John's interest in coaching right now is zero," said Fleisher. "He has expressed that several times. He may change his mind some day. When Willis Reed left the Knicks, he had no interest in coaching but changed his mind."

Quiet and Disciplined

Havlicek is quiet, even-tempered and disciplined off the court. Russell used to address him as "country boy."

On the court, Havlicek is not exceedingly graceful or fast, but until last season there was no one who could play the front and backcourt with his admirable brute force and unrelenting stamina.

"Few athletes take care of their bodies as conscientiously as Havlicek does," Dr. Thomas Silva, the Celtic team doctor, once said.

During the 1970-71 season Havlicek played 3,978 minutes in 81 games, averaging 45.7 minutes a game, and that was his best scoring season. He averaged 38.9 points a game.

Havlicek has watched the NBA grow from nine teams to its current 22 since he was the Celtics' top 1962-63 draft choice out of Ohio State. He can recall when players wore black basketball sneakers and when \$2,000 for winning the championship would last an entire offseason. The winning share is now more than \$20,000.

"The Havlicek Championship"

Havlicek owns seven championship rings and still wears his first one, primarily out of sentiment. But he cherishes the 1973-74 ring the most because the victory over the Milwaukee Bucks was dubbed "the Havlicek championship."

After he had been voted the most valuable player of that championship series, he walked around the Celtic dressing room in Milwaukee, hugged his team-



In early 1960s...



...and now.

mates and told each of them: "This is for doing this for me. This is the greatest one."

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## Once World's Best Paid Athlete

## Million Later, Sanderson in Red Wing Tryout

Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT)—Derek Sanderson, once the world's best athlete, skates out this week for the Red Wings, hoping they'll find him good enough to be the power forward in the NHL.

It was a crushing blow to a 26-year-old athlete who had won the 1977 World Cup in ice hockey, and who had been the top scorer in the tournament.

But he claims that his months away from the rink enabled him to see life "in a different perspective. For the first time since I was 15, I didn't have a job."

"I realized," the center says, "when you're an athlete you're supposed to play. If you don't, you lose something of yourself."

Hogg, for his part, calls Sanderson, "a fine young man whom I have a special interest in. I want to see him do well."

What happened to Sanderson does not happen to every paid athlete. But all of them, he contends, are subject to pressures that the fan cannot understand.

Neither do most club officials in the National Hockey League. The word has gone out among them on Derek: He is not to be trusted. He has played for five major league and two minor league teams since 1973. His last job, with the Vancouver Canucks of the NHL, ended last October when the Canucks gave him half of his \$165,000 salary and released him.

"Pulled Together"

So Woolf is on the phone now with Ted Lindsay, the general manager of the Detroit Red Wings, and he is telling Lindsay, "Ted, I wouldn't be calling you unless I thought Derek could out it. Ted, I've seen him. His attitude is good. His weight's down and he's got himself pulled together. I think he can help you, Ted."

Not to Get Tense

Did not want to discuss details of his treatment of Sanderson, Hogg contends, convinced me that I was a part of myself by not

from says Hogg also graduated his prescription for Sanderson. In addition to the home and dehydration taking and not eating, he had chronic colitis and

Hege Basketball

East  
Mary 10, Navy 62.  
South  
11, Tulane 65.  
N.C. Central 71.

Midwest  
Butler 62.  
Duquesne 65.  
St. Mary's 57.

Southwest  
Houston 62.  
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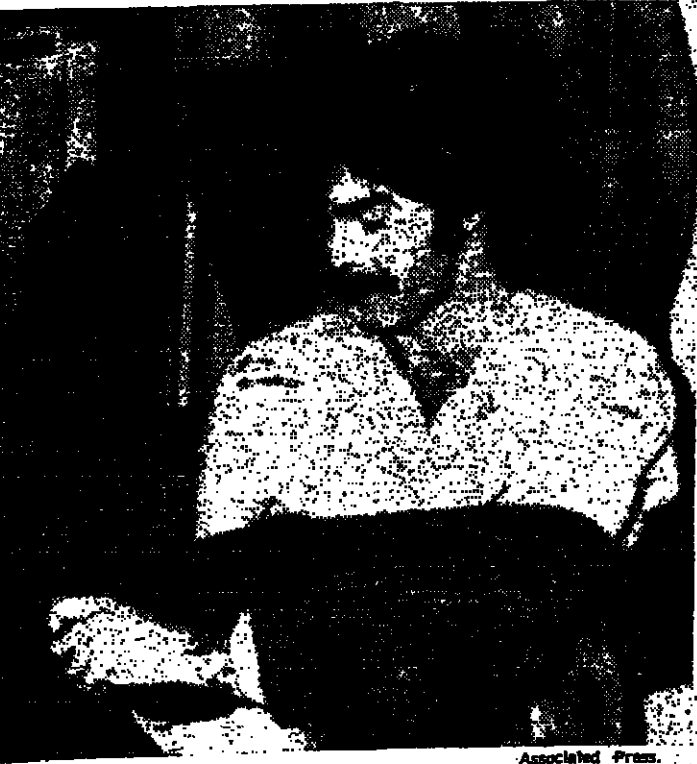
West  
11, Montana Tech 77.

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11, Montana Tech 77.

11, Montana Tech 77.



Derek Sanderson

on, the sort that takes an adversary position simply to be argumentative. If someone gives a cab driver a 30-cent tip on a \$1.20 ride, Sanderson asks, "Why didn't you just give him the \$2.00?"

When it was common to discuss former President Richard Nixon in derogatory terms, Sanderson leaped in. His own father, he says, is a conservative and a reactionary.

In a two-hour talk with Woolf, Sanderson smokes nine cigarettes. Just then filters remain. But yet, there remains the tension of finely controlled muscles that stir beneath his denim outfit whenever he reaches for an ashtray.

With Sanderson out of the room, Woolf talks of his client in go-whisper terms. "He's a little like 'A Star Is Born,'" says Woolf. "Did you see the way the guy has a big fall? I'm just hoping it can be like 'Rocky,' where he comes back."

Woolf gave Sanderson very little cash over the years. He sent him an allowance. But Sanderson has a credit card.

Sanderson burst upon the consciousness of America's sports followers in 1972, when he quit the Boston Bruins, where he had been earning \$40,000 a year, to jump to the Philadelphia Flyers of the new World Hockey Association. Sanderson had never led the NHL in anything except shut-out goals, and



